WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,148—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1901.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

ROYA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th Jan.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th „
• ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
• INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd „
• EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th „
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Beben	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,766	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	20th Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	—	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th Jan., 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
„ Dca. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on SATURDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	19th Jan., 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, [illegible], Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 25st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 16th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO:

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

GYMKHANA KIT
OF
GUARANTEED
BEST ENGLISH
MANUFACTURE.

TRADE MARK.

CRICKET, FOOTBALL, TENNIS, GOLF, ETC.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE!

COOK AND Co.,
CALCUTTA,

HAVE received instructions to SELL by AUCTION on FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY, the following 33 RACE HORSES and RACING PONIES:—

"New-Boy," "Trollop," "Endure," "Moth," "Faux Pas," "The Vicia," "Alan," "Claro" and two Black Australians., 3 year-old (untried).

A. C. B. Horse by "Bolero," Dam, an English Mare; a Bay C. B. Mare "Recollect," 14-2; The Grey Arab Pony "Frisco," 13-2; Bay C. B. Horse "Reveille," 14-1; "Outfit," "Queensland," "Chrysophrase," "Not Yet," "Little Jane," "Josie," "Lalla Rookh," "Barney Barnato," "Mite," "The Tramp," "Moonie," b Post Boy"; a Bay C. B. Horse "Regularity" "y "Recall," 13 3 1-2; a Maiden Brown C. B. Pony "Ring" by "Ringmaster," 13 1 1-2, aged; "Ashobe," Grey C. B. Gelding by "Blitz," 13-0 3-4, novice; "Lightning," Grey C. B. Mare by "Bob"; "Madeline," 12 3 1-4 3 years; "Spring II," Bay Mare by "Bob"; "May Bay," 13-0, aged for life, a Maiden;

"Sumbul" Bay C. B. Mare, by "Labby," "Doris"; 13-2, 3 years, a novice.

The Property of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

A full descriptive LIST of which will be issued in a few days.

COOK & Co., Auctioneers.
Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
COCA
WINE
FOR
FATIGUE
OF
MIND
AND
BODY.
TWO
RUPEES
EIGHT
ANNAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWDS

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A MECCA OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MARVELS AND MULTITUDES.

TO-NIGHT, THE NEW PROGRAMME!

THE THIRD EDITION AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT! AN ELECTRIC SUCCESS!!

THREE GRAND PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.

Coupons Given To-Night and Every Night with Every Ticket,
for the Rs. 300 BICYCLE,
The Fine Gold Watches,
20 pounds Harver and Sons Fine Teas.
DRAWN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Keep your Coupons and watch this Space for the Lucky Numbers.

GET A GRAND PRIZE
AND
THREE HOURS OF FUN, RICH, RARE and RACY. Don't forget the costly Toys for the Children at the Matinee's Every WEDNESDAY and SATUDRAY.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

VATCHA BROS.

Royal Indian, James, Raleigh, Progress, &c.,

CYCLES MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAM, TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 817 OF 1899.

KAIKHOOSRU BURJORJI CHOKSEY.........Plaintiff.
vs.
TRIBHOWANDASS VEERJI AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that vacant piece or parcel of land or Government ground situate, lying and being on the North side of Anantrushi's Lane outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 590, New No. 2,805, old Survey No. 281, and New Survey No. 416 of Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C. No. 4,525 and Street No. 17 Anantrushi's Wadi, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vassudew Pandurang, on or towards the West by the property of Vinayekrao Juggonath, on or towards the North by the oart belonging to Bhima Tanajee Nackwa, and on or towards the South by the said Anantrushi's Lane and which piece or parcel of land formerly was and is now unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, applications should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of December 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE CO.,

NEW YORK—U. S. A.

IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Boiler Feed, Pumps.
High-Pressure Pumps.
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps.
Sinking Pumps.
Pumps for Tank or Light Service.
Pumps for General Service.
&c., &c., &c.

Stock lists, illustrated catalogues, prices and full particulars on application to

The Manager,
WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE Co.,
8, Hummum St.,
Bombay.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

AIR BEDS, Air Pillows, Cushions, Silks Elastic Goods, Sponge Bags, Ice Bags, and India Rubber Goods of every description in stock at THOMSON & TAYLOR.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, COPYHOLDER, for Night duty. Must be able to read MS. Wages Rs. 20 per month. Apply Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English, accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES, and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Termini.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

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MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, this day WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

1 case 455 thousand cut glass beads, sizes 000,00,0, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

On account of the concerned—
12 cases Hungarian Claret.
12 " " Hock.
15 " superior Portwine.

A few pieces of very elegant and substantial household furniture of a gentleman specially made by Messrs. Roberts, consisting of one Mahogany wall bracket, one ladies writing desk one couch upholstered with tapestry, one office revolving chair, one dumb-waiter, one pair corner stands, one cradle, one iron bedstead one Indian carpet 14 by 11 feet, &c.

The surplus stock-in-trade of fancy jewellery and fancy goods of a firm comprising 9K and 14K gold ladies and gentlemen's watches, silver watches, gilt brooches, rings, bracelets, musical boxes, despatch and cash boxes, photo albums, vases, flower holders, photo frames, toys, bags, money purses, and such other useful and presentation fancy goods.

On account of the concerned to close the account—
Three iron safes by the Midland Safe Company, of Birmingham, sizes 34 by 22 by 22, 30 by 19 by 19, 24 by 15 by 14.
One second-hand Hammond type-writer, &c.
The surplus stock-in-trade of a European firm consisting of superior wine glasses, decanters, finger bowls, tumblers, fancy wine glasses, liquor sets, superior Hungarian hair and coat brushes, hanging lamps, lamps rings, shades, chimney besides.
6 sets superior Hungarian harness, complete.
10 pieces, very rich and artistically designed hand-made Persian carpets, 7 by 6 feet.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1901. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th January, 1901, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the right of occupancy of three vacant shops of a property and an open shed at Fergusson Road, near the Bazaar, from 1st February, 1901.

Each shop will be put up separately for the monthly rental which should be paid in advance, and this will be considered to be inclusive of all Municipal Rates and Taxes chargeable on the property.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Kitchen Garden Lane, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business, consisting of 1-18 light chandeliers and argand lamps, 1 6 light wall chandliers table and hanging lamps, vase lamps, large pier glasses, Brussels carpets, hall sofas, chairs, camp-tables, plated-ware, chandelier parts, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2nd FOFULWADY LANE ON THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gordhundas Radhakissondas, the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldas Ramdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May, 1893, and made between the said Vithaldas Ramdas of the one part and Govindram Dwarkadas of the other part, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government land, admeasuring, 436 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, tenements, dwelling-houses and cook-room standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the second Fofulwady Lane, on the Bhooleshwar Road, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 536, 538, new Nos 2601 2605, old Survey No. 60 and new Survey No. 533 and Municipal Ward Nos. 5,270 to 5,272 and Street Nos. 8, 1, 9, Fofulwadi, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Castoorbai, widow of Doolab Jagdish, partly by the said Fofulwady Lane, and partly by the property of Purshotum Chintaman and others, on the west by the property formerly of Sadashiv Wishwanath Dhurandher, and now of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricumdas Ramdas, on the north by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on the south by the property of Mrs. Rose Maria Esperance, and partly by the property of the said Castoorbai, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Bhaoo and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Old Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, large size counters, hanging punkhas, large size gilt pier glasses, large size cooking stoves with chimneys, crockery-ware, wooden shed.

The above is on view.

SALE OF MILNER'S NEW SAFE, CARPETS, MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTAWARE AMERICAN PLATEDWARE, JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, ETC.

ON FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of large size Milners' new safe 24 by 24 by 32 inches, carpets of various patterns, glass toilet table, teapoys, cabinets and wall brackets, perambulators, time-pieces and clocks, carriage time-pieces, watches, American best platedware, consisting of ice pitchers, wine coolers, cruets, pickle and egg frames, vegetable dishes, majolica and terra-cotta jardiniers, garden stands, flower pots and vases, centre pieces, figures, busts, leather dressing bags and cases, Japanese folding screens, table and bed covers, tea and coffee sets, table ornaments, toilet boxes, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF COTTON AND YARN IN PROCESS, MILL STORES AND DEAD STOCK AT THE DHUN MILLS, ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Mill, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Dhun Mills, Limited.

A quantity of cotton and yarn in process, mill stores, bar iron, wooden scantlings, water pump, indicator, platform and beam scales, water and oil tanks, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 (second floor) Sirdar Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, above the offices of the Bombay Fire Insurance Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, incandescent gas lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of R. S. RAPHAEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Nishanpada in Suit No 459 of '96 which was POSTPONED till this day, has now been postponed sine die.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

The property of the late Lieut. CORDEW, 1st Dorset Regt.
1 lot wearing apparels, &c.
1 Stylish American buggy, suitable for horse from 13-2 to 14-2.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature Brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.
1 chest-wet Arab quiet in harness,
1 gray Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor, in the compound of the Hope Mills Limited, Chinchpoogly—

468 bales cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, Ezra House, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by "John Roberts" and others, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, large size hall cabinets, almyras, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, one Cottage piano by Beare and Sohn, Berlin, rich pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, marble top, drawing-room, washhand and dressing tables, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer sewing machine, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass and crockery-ware, best platedware, &c., &c., the property of Wm. PHIPPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT and Co will, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the Building materials of the Bungalow with outhouses known as "Brooklyn Hall." Byculla (199 Sub, No. 1) at Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs Treacher & Co's shop for removal; also, the building materials of two storied house No. 7, situate at Pirkhan Lane.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, NEXT TO SIR J. J. BARONET'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A. Ward No 2366, and Street Nos 133, 135, 13, situate, lying and being at Hornby Row, on the east side thereof in the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Gola Lane, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart. and partly by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Kanny, and on or towards the south by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and which said premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jivajee, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy at No 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On a day to be fixed here after Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Rose Lane, Mazagon, opposite to Angeer Bay, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, Rich Glass and Crockeryware, best platedware, one sweettoned Grand square piano by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian and Brussels Carpets, China and Japanese flower vasses and table ornaments, one lady's "Swift" Bicycle, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of P. K. Thomas Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed bagging, loose cotton, dry chillies, grain sweepings, waste papers, cigars in case and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured wherever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured, Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and particulars free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.

Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold........	17
Examination and Certificate........	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied

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	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
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Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 16th instant. Boys are now taught up to the Matriculation Standard. Two Boys were presented last year and both passed, a Senior Government Scholarship was also secured. The introduction of Drawing is contemplated, and the Girls will be Taught Cutting out and Cookery. For terms, &c., apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY.

NOTICE.
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held at the Institute on WEDNESDAY the 16th January, 1901, at 5 30 P.M.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE MEETING.

I.—To reconsider the question of raising the quarterly subscription from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8 as determined at the General Meeting.

II.—To consider a proposal to make Rule IX of the Rules for up-country Members applicable to Resident Members also, and for that purpose to include that Rule in the General Rules of the Institute.

By order of the President,
R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE Rangoon Port Commissioners invite TENDERS up to the 1st FEBRUARY, 1901, for REMOVING the wreck of the S. S. "KOKINE," an Oil Steamer built of Steel in 1899, gross tonnage 1427, length 235 feet, breadth 32·8 and depth of hold 15·9, now lying in the Rangoon River at the entrance of the Poozoondoung creek. The wreck is lying on its Port side in two halves, with its starboard side awash at about 14 feet rise above zero. If the wreck is removed with explosives, care must be taken that no damage is done to property in the vicinity, and the debris must be removed or laid out flush with the bed of the river so as not to damage vessels passing over the spot.

Tenderers will please state the time they require to complete the work.

HARRY L. TILLY,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, 2nd January, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 544 of 1898.

THACKER LALJI DOONGERSEY and JADOWJI DOONGERSEY ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAWOO NURSOO and MANAJI RAJUJI...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the after-noon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the abovenamed Defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the southern side of the 5th Camatipura street in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of the Registration of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road called Camatipura 5th street on or towards the East by the house of Ramjee Massaji, on or towards the West by the house of Purshotum Khetsey, and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Bhawoo Nursoo and his tenants and are now in the possession of tenants under the Plaintiffs as Receivers appointed herein and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2962 and new No. 9·76 and Survey No. 1-2832 and New Survey No. 5687 and the messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward No. 14 9-927 and street No. 74 and 41 and 47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

It will, I am sure, prove a useful and convenient book of reference to all concerned in the administration of the Criminal Law.—Hon. Sir C. A. WHITE, C. J., Madras.

Your digest is an excellent book . . . I have found it very useful.—R. GHOSH, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C., Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

This digest is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. It is by far the greatest criminal digest yet published in India.—"LAWYER," July, 1900.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97—1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£101 3-4 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£107 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 63 1-2 "
Bar Silver in London	29 1-4 "
Do in New York	63 3-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 11 1-2 plus 1-2
Do in New York	4 87 1-4 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England	5 p. c. unchg'd.
Do Short London Bills	4 1-4 p. c. "
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 1-4 p. c. "

Extra allotments of Council Bills on Bombay for Rs. 1,00,000, at 1s. 4 1-8d.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady to-day without much business passing. The rates this evening are as follows :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
" Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3-8d.
" France	171 1-4
30 Day's sight Japan	147 1-2
" " Shanghai	208
Silver, London	29 1-4
" New York	63 3-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	39,000	...
Gold Bullion	40,800	...
Silver Coins	37,818	23,583

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day steady, at Rs. 95 for Settlement and gradually improved to Rs. 95 3-8, between which rates a fairly large amount of business is reported to have passed in the market. Ready Paper is quoted one-quarter per cent. lower than the rate for Settlement.

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady at previous quotations. Petit's have improved to Rs. 1,785.

COTTON.

The market is much depressed in consequence of continued weaker advices from Home. There is a small enquiry from exporters and that too at reduced rates. The local Mills are buying sparingly. The rates for Bengal cotton are, however, well maintained by speculators, in the expectation of an insufficient stock of cotton ready for delivery. The sales to-day amounted to 3,000 bales, of which shippers are credited with 1,500 bales. The balance has been taken up for local consumption. We are pleased to learn that the cotton crop throughout India is officially estimated at 1,442,384 bales. This is the largest outturn during the past five years, 1897-98 alone excepted, when the estimated yield was 2,132,130 bales.

The official quotations to-day, as fixed by the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld., are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	197	185	176	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	198	188	...	Do.
Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned	203	...	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	203	199	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	202	199	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	199	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	201	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned Khamgaum, Machine-ginned Karanja Machine-ginned	213	210	..	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	219	214	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	235	...	...	Mar. 25
		...	226	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	223	213	...	April-May.
		193	...	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	227	May 25
Western	...	...	215	Do

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	5,435	114,164	55,755
Barsee and Nugur	2,188	33,689	15,356
Berar	4,954	204,148	67,757
Hinganghat	407	4,980	3,014
Dhollera	167	2,533	33,832
Broach	52	458	27,326
Compta and Dharwar	...	8,780	15,190
Westerns	...	2,089	600
Bengals	3,370	81,742	174,915
Sind	...	793	11,001
Persian	17	2,061	2,244
American	...	6,480	4,542
Egyptian	...	2,531	3,546
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	16,590	467,369	417,153

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet ; Surats were quiet ; Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales ; sold on speculation and export 500 bales and Imports 2,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 16-32—1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool Futures—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov,
5·23	5·21	5·14	5·6	4 30
—4·64	—4·64	—3·64	—4·64	2·64

In New York the Receipts at the Ports were 23,000 bales ; for the last year being 28,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain were 9,000 bales and to the Continent 1,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	10—1-8
Futures, month of April	9·30—16
" " July	9·26—14

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Since our last report the rate for white Delhi WHEAT, April-May shipment, has slightly advanced, and the quotation this evening is Rs. 4-7-0. The market, however, containes quiet, with no business passing.

There is no charge in LINSEED and the rates remain as last quoted, namely, Bold, Ready, Rs. 9-10-0; April-May delivery Rs. 8-9-0.

There is also little doing in RAPESEED, and the quotations are practically unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet, and we have only heard of one firm as likely purchasers. The rate for forward shipment has advanced an anna, and now stands at Rs. 7-10-0 for April-May. The quotation for Ready lots remains at Rs. 8-13-0.

CASTORSEED is steady at the following rates :—Ready 37-12, April-May Rs. 35.

GINGELLYSEED is dull with no enquiry. The quotations this evening are :—New seed 85 per cent. Rs. 44-8-0, 75 per cent. Rs. 43-12-0, 50 per cent. Rs. 43-12-3, Red Rs. 40 to Rs. 41.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts.
Wheat	9,137	56,827	44,494
Linseed	280	3,936	6,946
Rapeseed	598	3,087	2,896
Gingellyseed	23,521	187,586	179,521
Poppyseed	141	1,385	1,866
Groundnuts	1,201	5,100	1,794
Castorseed	10,760	50,572	8,724
Rice	4,209	106,570	241,474
Myrabollams	4,507	33,276	not recorded.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c.

The following are the stocks and deliveries of Cotton Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets on 31st December 1900 :—

Description.	Stock on 30th Nov. 1900.	Deliveries from Port Trust Godowns and Dock Shed in Dec. 1900.	Stock on 31st Dec. 1900.	Increase or decrease on 30th Nov. 1900.
Cotton Piece-goods ...Bales	23,256	9,741	24,587	plus 1,331
Do. ...Cases	26,670	11,151	25,385	—1,285
Cotton Yarns Bales	1,769	989	1,978	plus 209
Copper Braziers ...Tons	93	103	203	plus 110
Yellow Metal Braziers ...Tons	359	223	317	—42

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD.

Gold is moving in a cross current between London and India, says a Home paper. "It is going from here as a commerical transaction, because the exchange and the high value of money in the Dependency favour the movement, and coming over on account of the Government in payment for silver purchases. If the Government would enter into an arrangement with the Banks, the loss on shifting gold from India would be saved, and the Treasury benefited ; but it would not meet the views of the former, as the gold which is going from here is destined to be exchanged for rupees, which is a process the Government wish to retard as much as possible, while the Mints are coining rupees to satisfy the requirements of the Currency Department. These are very pressing, and we have reason to believe that the authorities have at last awakened to the fact that in consequence of their having neglected to take timely steps to meet the present demand for Rupees, they have come near to bringing about a crisis."

INDIA'S ABSORPTION OF SILVER.

It may interest merchants in Bombay to read the following as coming from the pen of one who was, not many years ago, connected with one of the leading Banks in Bombay. Regarding the question : "If India absorbed 60 million ounces of silver in a year of famine, what will it require in a year of prosperity ?" The correspondent we refer to says :—... It was precisely because it was a year of famine, thereby necessitating a large expenditure in the interior, that the demand of India for silver has been so great. To go back to the great famine of 1877-1878, we find a somewhat similar demand, the silver coinage in that year amounting to 16 crores, against 6 crores in the preceding and 7 crores in the following year. The addition of 15 crores to the silver circulation I, therefore, regard as entirely abnormal ; and that this is so is further borne out by comparison with the coinage of rupees during the 10 years immediately preceding the closure of the mints. The average annual coinage during that period was only about 8 crores. How much of this was an actual addition to the currency it is difficult to say. Perhaps not more than one-third was really added, the remainder being melted down into ornaments or hoarded. But even let us say that half, or 4 crores of rupees per annum, was then retained in the currency. It is not clear that if now the annual addition is to come to anything like 15 crores, the result before long would be great redundancy, and the disappearance of the gold reserve. In fact, it is open to doubt whether even the recent large addition to the rupee circulation will not, after the famine is over, lead to an exchange of rupees for Gold, and a consequent diminution in the Gold reserve............While agreeing that for a large portion of the population gold is unsuited, there still remain in India latent forces quite strong enough to absorb large quantities of the metal. Experience of India teaches us that it is necessary to make ample allowance for the element of time before we arrive at conclusions. We may expect certain results in a few months, whereas they may take as many years to reveal themselves. Meanwhile there may even be a movement in a direction exactly opposite to the ultimate course. It was thus with the closure of the Mints. Is it not, therefore, necessary to wait for further developments before we conclude that India will prefer silver to gold ?

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	29 1-4

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer of the Jelunga, left here evening 12th.

The Clan line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 14.

The Clan line steamer, Clan Menzies left here day before yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Duke of Portland left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer Australia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday, the 27th instant.

HONGKONG, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Banca (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Electra from Calcutta, left Colombo for Trieste on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Gisela from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant and is expected here on Saturday morning 19th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Oceanian left Colombo for Bombay on Tuesday, the 15th instant at 10 a.m., and she is expected here on Friday, the 18th instant, in the morning.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 14th instant.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Oriental, Captain J.F. Jephson, which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Atkinson, Mrs
Aghouby, Mr A C
Brydes, Mr
Bharsinghji, Mr
Buchanan, Mr P
Burroughs, Rev W
Crawford, Dr Annie
Carbery, Mr M
Ellis, Maj W
Hobson, Mrs
Hennekey, Mrs
Jacquemot, Mr and Mrs
Lois, Sister
Margary, Mr F L
McCausland, Lieut Col
Marryat, Lieut Col E
McCurdy, Mr and Mrs and infant
New, Mr R H
Parry, Miss
Palmer Mr A
Phillips, Mr H
Routh, Mr and Mrs
Rendell, Mr A
Rendell Mr A C
Reiynard, Mrs
Stack, Mr W H
Thomas, Mr
Wellmann, Mr C

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise being very rapid in Rajputana and the Punjab, and brisk to rapid in many other places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Veraval, Bombay, Deesa, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Goa, Cochin and Negapatam.

The maximum temperature is from to 6° to 16° below the normal in Sind and Rajputana and Central Provinces, Gujarat, and at Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Neemuch, Allahabad, Amraoti and Malegaon, and the minimum from 5° to 9° to above it at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary and Calicut. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and the lowest 34° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar and at Allahabad, Nagpur, Bombay, Ahmednagar and Negapatam.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hashangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur and Amraoti, and a few drops at Aurangabad, Bombay, Akola and Agra.

The depression noticed in last three days' reports appears to have filled up or to have passed further eastwards, and the weather in the Western India reporting area is becoming settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY RACES.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19.

2nd Entries closed on Tuesday 15th January at 7 p m
The Arab Plate—Distance, 1 mile
(1st Entries 12)
13 Mr A M Ameer's b a h Hyderi (aged)
The Parel Plate—Distance, 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 17)
13 Messrs A M Ameer and Cowasji Burjorjee's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
The Hopeful Stakes—Distance, 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 11)
13 Mr A M Ameer's g a h Greymist II 13 2 1-2
11 Aga F Shah's ch a h Shah 133
The Big Pony Plate—Distance, 1-2 mile
(1st Entries 8)
9 Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's or aus m Nautilus 14 1
The Race for Hurdle Race is declared void

THE MADRAS ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY for 1901 published by Messrs. Vest & Co, has been issued, this being the 35th year of the publication of the Almanac. The book is a bulky one and besides the usual directory and gear book, information on lines of whitaker contains descriptions of health resorts and places of interest in Southern India and Ceylon, an historical summary of the Hindus and early conquerors of India, with topographical details, accounts of Native States, statistics of population and much other valuable information not otherwise, easily obtainable.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 6-51m., 9-39s. Low water, 1-57m. 1·51a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Conference, Town Hall, 10 a. m.
H. E. the Governor's return from Ahmedabad Grant Road station, 6-47 a.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, special meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Bormida" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 noon, tomorrow.

FATAL HORSE KICKS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Dhondoo Gainoo, aged twenty-two years, a syce in the employ of one Moolji Purshotum. Deceased resided in his master's stable at Khan Bazaar, Mandvie. On the 3rd instant, Dhondoo was taking some articles of harness off a peg in the stable, when the horse kicked him three times on the face, inflicting severe injuries. Deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died of tetanus. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT DAMAUN.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath Moorar, a shop-keeper at Lower Damaun, left Damaun for Bombay, leaving his shop in charge of others who, while closing it at night, neglected to remove the kerosine lamp which was left burning in the shop. At midnight the lamp set fire to the roof which burned slowly owing to the fall of rain a few hours before and gave out dense smoke, which attracted the attention of the watch at the Police station close to the shop. The Police, with the assistance of the townspeople, extinguished the fire before it had done any great damage.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mayers prosecuted one Cassum Mahomed, a Mahomedan, on a charge of stealing a pair of gold links valued at Rs. 26, belonging to Aga Mussulsha, residing in a bungalow at Mazagon. The property was stolen from a dressing table. Accused was sentenced to one month's regorous imprisonment.—Accused was further charged with cheating one Mahomed Ali Rehmooji, a tea shop keeper in Bhindy Bazaar, from whom he had obtained Rs. 5 under the pretence that Aga Mussalsha his employer, wanted it. He was sentenced to a further term of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY.—At the present time Bombay is far from lacking in amusements. What with the amateur and professional theatricals, circus, &c., pleasure-seekers have much to be thankful for. To easily transport oneself to London, the Continent or the scene of the War in South Africa is to book a seat at the Novelty Theatre to witness the unparalleled fascinations of the Cinematograph Exhibition. The subjects of the Transvaal War sceness which have been specially taken by the Warwick Trading Company, comprise some nine excellent views. Some of the views were worked a little too fast and more especially the Mystic Bride which lost much of its detail. Undoubtedly, last night's audience though small, was enthusiastic and Mr. K. M. Ballwala had nothing to complain of with regard to the reception he met with.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.—This much needed Institution has been started with a view to give school education to the daughters of native gentlemen of all classes. Special arrangements are made for those young ladies who have no time for regular study to give instruction in such subjects as they may deem necessary : such as reading, writing and speaking in English, music &c. Miss Sutherland, who has studied music in Germany, will give lessons in music and drawing, embroidery and needlework. Mrs Nikambe, who has had considerable experience in educational lines is also connected with the Institution. The Kindergarten system will also be introduced. Fees moderate. For further particulars see or write to Miss Sutherland, Lady Principal Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

BRANDING A WIFE—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Staler, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Gokaldas Tricumdas, a Hindu, aged 18, was charged with branding his wife, Jivibai Virgi Liladhar, on two different occasions, in September and October last. Mr. Yorke Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was undefended. The Magistrate in convicting the accused of the offence said that the charges were very serious. The girl (wife of the accused) had given evidence fairly and intelligently, and he accepted that as true. There was no doubt that she was systematically starved, and the marks of branding were caused with a red hot pair of tongs by the accused, who was assisted by her mother, Jamnabai, since deceased. One of these brands over her left thigh formed a permanent disfiguration. Accused was sentenced on each count to 18 month's hard labour.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.—At the Magazon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Gunesh Bulvant, a platform inspector at the Byculla Station, charged Murpat Rajput, a porter, employed at the same station, with enticing away his wife and committing another offence. Mr. Vijayker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Sealy defended the accused. The evidence showed that the parties were acquainted with each other. In December 1898, while complainant was living in Israel's chawl, opposite the Byculla Station, he found his wife missing from home and on making enquiries ascertained that she was living with the accused. Complainant thereupon prosecuted him for enticing away his wife, but on the interference of some friends the charge was withdrawn. In June 1899 accused repeated the offence and lived with complainant's wife at Bellasis Road and Telly Gully and hence the present prosecution. Accused denied the charge and said that since he prosecuted complainant for assault, the latter had been annoying him. The magistrate on the evidence held the charge proved and sentenced accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S FAMINE FUND.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions collected in New Zealand, per T Ferriman Esq Ashburton	8,730	0	0
Do do do	1,491	9	0
Subscriptions collected in Acton per E B Athawes Esq London	605	12	3
Subscriptions collected in the Diocese of Huron Canada per Lord Bishop of Huron	7,755	13	5
Subscriptions collected by Lt-Col Babington Indian Church Aid Association	372	13	0
Subscriptions collected in Bombay	156	12	10
Do do in Japan	210	0	0
Interest	48	15	9
Total ...Rs.	19,371	12	3

DONATIONS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rev D K Shinde C M S Poona	100	0	0
Mrs Leigard W M A Bombay	150	0	0
Rev J Taylor S P G Ahmednagar	3,300	0	0
Capt C S Wiseman Poona Poor Fund	50	0	0
Rev A Manwaring C M S Nasik	200	0	0
Miss Harvey Z B M Nasik	300	0	0
Rev L B Butcher C M S Poona	200	0	0
The Mother Superior S M V Panch Howds Poona	200	0	0
Rev F G Macartney C M S Malegaon	1,300	0	0
Rev W C Whiteside C M S Aurangabad	300	0	0
Rev K P Shindi S P G Ahmednagar	200	0	0
Rev G P Taylor D D Irish Presbyterian Mission Ahmedabad	300	0	0
Rev C King S P G Kolhapur	100	0	0
Rev C H Gill C M S Allahabad	500	0	0
The Mother Superior All Saints'	75	0	0
Mrs F Weir Surat	1,000	0	0
Mrs Scott I P Mission Surat	200	0	0
Rev A Gadney S P G Dapoli	400	0	0
Rev A Gatehouse S P G Hubli	100	0	0
Rev W A Dickins	4	11	0
Mrs Blair I P Mission Broach	200	0	0
Mrs Walrath M D Panch Howds Poona	100	0	0
Ali Akhbar Broach	200	0	0
Mrs Curzon-Wyllie The Residency Mount Abu	250	0	0
Rev F Ashcroft U P Mission Nasirabad	250	0	0
Miss Campbell do do	250	0	0
Colonel Thomas Neemuch	250	0	0
Rev James Shepherd D D U P Mission Udaipur	250	0	0
H E The Governor of Bombay	1,000	0	0
Rev J H Beck	200	0	0
Rev C S Rivington S P G Betgeri-Gadag	50	0	0
G Hodgson Esq C M S	100	0	0
Other small amounts	200	0	0
Cheque Books	4	0	0
Postage	0	3	0
By balance in hand	7,087	14	3
Total ...Rs.	19,371	12	3

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

MRS. ELLEN ATKINS' HOUSE.

HURJIVAN NARANDAS VS. EDWARD CHARLES O'BRIEN.

THE plaintiff prayed that it be declared that he was and is now absolutely entitled to the property on the south side of Bellasis Road, and that the property was not liable to be attached, in execution of the decree in suit 247 of 1898 ; that the attachment be removed, and the defendant decreed to pay the costs of this suit, etc. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao and Menocher, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving his judgment, said the plaintiff sued as the purchaser from one Ellen Atkins of certain property described as "Craig Lands", situate in Bellasis Road, Byculla, under an indenture dated 24th August 1899, for a declaration that he is absolutely entitled to the said property, that it was not liable to be attached in execution of the decree in suit No. 247 of 1898 and for the removal of the attachment. The defendant contended that, in a suit filed against him by Ellen Atkins, he filed a counter claim, that a decree was passed in his favour, which was finally drawn up on the 24th August 1899, on which date Ellen Atkins purported to have sold the property to the plaintiff ; that the deed of conveyence sued on was a fraudulant and bogus document executed in collusion with the plaintiff, and was never intended, and did not in reality pass the interest of Ellen Atkins in the property to the plaintiff, and that the property was worth considerably more than the sum mentioned in the deed of conveyence. A large number of issues had been raised, but the real question in the case was whether the plaintiff was a "bona fide" purchaser for value of the property ; or whether the whole transaction was a colourable and collusive one, by which it was not intended that the property should pass to the plaintiff. It had been admitted in substance that Mrs. Atkins's intention had all along been to pay off all other creditors and to prevent, if possible, the execution of defendant's decree against her on the ground that she considered that decree an unjust one. Whatever the motive of Mrs. Atkins might have been, the plaintiff would not be affected thereby provided he was a "bona fide" purchaser. The law had been clearly laid down in section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, which provides that "Every transfer of immoveable property made with intention to defeat or delay the creditors of the transfer or is voidable at the option of the person so defeated or delayed ;" and then, after laying down a rule of evidence, the section further proceeds "nothing in this section shall impair the right of any transferee in good faith and for consideration." The evidence in the case established beyond any doubt that, on the 24th August 1899, the deed of conveyance was duly executed at the house of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, the plaintiff's solicitor, that the puschase money was handed over by plaintiff to Mr. Shamrao, that a sum of Rs. 3,255 was handed over to Mr. Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, a solicitor of the High Court, who handed it to one Jamsetjee Rutanjee Billimoria, a prior mortgagee of the property ; and then a reconveyance was executed by Billimoria in favour of Mrs. Atkins, and that the balance was paid to Mrs. Atkins. The onus, his lordship remarked, was on the defendant to show that this transaction was a fraudulent one ; and that the plaintiff was a party to the fraud, and not a *bona fide* purchaser.

The theory suggested by the learned counsel for the defonce was that there was some secret understanding between Mrs. Atkins and the plaintiff, according to which the property was to be held by him in trust for her, and ultimately to be restored to her. Now, it appeared to his lordship on the face of it highly improbable and inconceivable that Mr. Atkins could have entered into an arrangement of this kind with another stranger. Plaintiff was a man holding a responsible position the firm of E. D. Sassoon & Co., and there was no ground for doubting his evidence that he first heard of the intended sale of the property, when the broker Jiwandas came to him in April 1899, and that he never knew or heard of Mrs. Atkins or Mr. O'Brien before their transaction, and that he only saw her fifteen days before the purchase. His lorship considered the several grounds on which the learned counsel for the defence based his contention that the transaction was a colusive one. It was contended, his lordsip went on to say, that another indication that the transaction was a colourable one was the fact that the alleged purchaser had not really taken possession of the property. If that was the case, it would be an important circumstance in determining the *bona* "fides" of the transaction ; but beyond the fact that Mrs. Atkins sent him one of her old tenants to occupy the upper storey, etc., there was nothing to support the allegation. On the contrary, it was clear that, on the 7th September 1899, the plaintiff wrote a letter to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, informing him that he had bought the property from Mrs. Attkins ; he had paid various charges connected with the maintenance of the property ; had insured it and paid the premium of insurance ; had paid the municipal taxes and solicitors' costs in connection with the attachment ; and exercised other acts of ownership. He also stated that he was paying the costs of the suit, and had paid to his solicitors over Rs. 1,200. It was not suggested that there was any source from which Mrs. Attkins could have paid this money. Looking at the whole of the evidence in the case his lordship found that it was not proved that the plaintiff knew that the transferer intended to defeat or delay her creditors. His lordship found on the issues that plaintiff was a "bona fide" purchaser for value by the indenture of the 24th August 1899, that he paid Rs. 15,000 as purchase money, and had since been in possession of the property and in receipt of the rents and profits, that the deed was not a fraudulant and bogus document, entered into by plaintiff in collusion with the alleged vendor ; that Mrs. Atkins had no attachable interest in the property at the date of the attachment ; and that the plantiff was entitled to have the attachment removed. His Lordship directed that the plaintiff's claim be awarded, and that the defendant do pay the costs of the suit.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
THURSDAY, 17th JANUARY.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at St Thomas' Cathedral.

10 a.m.-1 p.m.—"Subject—Organization of Indian Christians with a view to—

(A) Self-support.

Readers on whole subject—Rev J Taylor, S P G and Rev F G Macartney, C M S.

Speakers—Rev D L Joshi, C M S and Rev D K Shinde, C M S.

(B) Discipline.

Readers—Rev J H Lord and Rev W C Whiteside, C M S.

1 30 p.m.—Luncheon by the kind invitation of the bishop for the clergy, and the laity appointed to read or speak at the Conference.

4-7 p.m.—"Diocesan Organization, with a view to Church extention amongst—

(A) Europeans.

Readers—Rev F N Hill (Senior Chaplain) and Rev C L Rivington.

(B) Indians.

Readers—Rev C King, S P G and Rev Hugh Lord, S P G.

8-30 p.m.—Special Evening Session.

Subject—"Increase of Religious Earnestness."

(A) Personal.

Readers—Rev Father J W Biscoe, S S J E and Frank Anderson Esq.

(B) Missionary.

Reader—Rev Father E F Elwin, S S J E.

Speaker—Rev R S Heywood, C M S.

( ) In the matter of Sunday observance.

Reader—The Ven Archdeacon Scott.

N.B.—The time allowed to readers is half an hour, and to speakers twenty minutes ; but at the Evening Session only half this amount is allowed in each case.

FRIDAY, 18th JANUARY.

8 a.m.—Corporate Communion of the Conference at S Thomas' Cathedral with a Devotional Address by the Rev C L Rivington.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
Thursday.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist

THE Behar Sugar Committee have visited several localities in Behar where cane and indigo are both grown, and have obtained much information on the questions referred to them from planters and others interested in indigo and sugar. They propose to visit shortly some places in Saran and Champaran ; meanwhile they are formulating the conclusions at which they have arrived for report to Government. The Committee, it is understood, consider that sugar if planted in rotation with indigo, should give a handsome return in Behar if its cultivation, manufacture, and distribution are conducted on business principles. The main practical difficulty will be the provision of adequate capital.

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THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says :—Rao Bahadur Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar, First Class Magistrate of Junnar (now on deputation) has been appointed Deputy Collector, Thana District, vice Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, deceased.

The members of the Prabhoo Social Club, Thana, gave an entertainment last week, in honour of Rao Sahib Yeshvantrao Mahadeo Karnik, police inspector, Nassick, who very dexterously captured several dacoits in Khandesh District. He was presented with a valuable sword by Government for his services a few days ago.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Marote English School established by the East Indian Association in Salsette, took place a few days ago in a shamiana erected for the purpose, Mr. Bomanji Ardesir Wadia presided. The distribution of prizes was preceded by some well chosen dramatic scenes. The young actors performed their parts very creditably and they frequently applauded. There was a large gathering and among those present were the Rev. Father D'Souza, Dr. Nasarwanji Dhanjibhai, Messrs. Wadia, Pereira, D'Mello, Gonsalves, Abreo, Gracias.

It is stated that Srimant Ramchandra Keshev Menhekar of Kalyan has forwarded the liberal donation of Rs. 5,000 for the Funds of the C. K. Prabhoo Education Society, Thana, in order to award scholarships to the boys of poor Chandraseiya Kayastha Prabhoos of Konkon, the Deccan, Khandesh, the Southern Mahratta Country, Central Provinces and the Berars.

The C. K. Prabhoo Education Society have awarded scholarships to the following candidates for 1901 :—Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan (Bombay) and Balvant Hari Chitnis (Kolhapur) Rs. 16 each and Ramchandra Krishna Mathoore (Kolhapur) and Bhikaji Raghunath Tipnis (Kolaba) Rs. 13 each.

At the quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality held under the presidency of Dr. Moos yesterday the following persons were appointed members of the Managing Committee up to the end of March next :—Messrs. N. A. Ovalekar, C. B. Divecha F. J. Vani and N. K. Shamshare Khan.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 29 villages (13 more than in the previous week) in the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 11, women 34 and children 48. The prices of staple food-grains have lately risen in this district.

A fire broke out in a field belonging to a Native Christian at Coorla, and a cart belonging to a Koonbee loaded with dry grass was burnt on Wednesday night. There were more than fifty laden carts in the field ; but all escaped except one. It has become a custom among the cartmen of Thana, Salsette and other places to break their journey at Coorla and take a few hours' rest.

On Tuesday a railway hamal was tried for stealing a parcel belonging to the wife of the Head Constable of the Salsette Police, and on convictions entenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

A Pathan named Mahomed Moonvar Khan, who was in the service of Mr. Imrie at Thana railway station a month ago was arrested last week and sent to Bombay, where he had stolen property worth Rs. 200 from the house of a European lady.

Six births (two females and four males) and twenty five deaths (including two from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were thirty-three cases and fifteen deaths from plague in the Municipal District of Coorla during the same period.

A sharp shower of rain fell here at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE FAMINE.
RELIEF OPERATIONS.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	..	...
Bombay	151018	36390	187408
Central Provinces	...	3432	3432
Total British Provinces	151018	39822	190840
Native States.			
Rajputana States	47	818	855
Central India States	..	832	832
Hyderabad	1993	1232	3225
Baroda	7774	5603	13377
Bombay Native States	14781	2465	17246
Total Native States	24595	10950	35545
Grand Total	175613	50772	226385

Name of Province.	Present Week Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	676	a 676	+ 676
Bombay	157772	37025	194797	+ 7389
Central Provinces	...	21	21	— 3411
Total British Provinces	157772	37722	195494	+ 4654
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	416	446	— 419
Central India States	...	b 29	29	— 803
Hyderabad	1956	716	2672	— 553
Baroda	8768	5384	14152	+ 775
Bombay Native States	15767	2416	18183	+ 937
Total Native States	26491	8991	35482	— 63
Grand Total	184263	46713	230976	+ 4591

a Weaver relief.
b Jaora only.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed. William Spencer, of Lothersdale near Keighley, York, for improvements in kilns for burning or calcining limestone or like substances. Bernard Crossley, mechanical engineer, of 7, Boothroyden, Warley Road ; Blackpool, late of 67, Albion Street, Burnley, for improved shuttle changing motion for loom. William Andrew, Bole, engineer, of 722 South Negley Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for improvements in igniting apparatus for internal combustion engines. Carl Johan Kielberg, polytechnic student, of Hillerod, Denmark, for improved method of, and apparatus for, the manufacture of hollow bodies of cement or similar material. John King Macdonald, manager of The Singer Manufacturing Company, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, for improvements in sewing machines. John Richardson, engineer, of the firm of Robey and Company, Limited, Globe Works, Lincoln, England, and William Forsythe, tea planter, of Sunnycroft Tea Estate, Veyangoda, Ceylon, improvements in tea rolling machines. Charles Scott Snell, engineer, of Culver Park, Saltash, Cornwall, for improvements in apparatus for compressing gas, air or the like. Mervyn Hanbury Lowther Clark, engineer, of 53 Ladbroke Grove, Kensington, London, for improved searchlight and signalling apparatus. A Subramanya Servaiy, cultivator, Athicadu, Theckur, Tirupatur Taluq, Sivagungah Zamin, Madura District, Madras Presidency, for improvements in trianguiar joint ploughs. Charles Joseph Rhodes, engineer, of Fern Bank, St. John, Wakefield, for an improved screw cap for kerosine tins or other receptacles. Cyrus Robinson, engineer, of Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood Park, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for improvements in fluid pressure engines.

MR. BULLEN, Superintendent of Ooregaum Mine, and Mr. Mainwaring, Superintendent of the Kolar Goldfields Police, have had some unpleasant experience with gold thieves. After dinner while sauntering about they espied a gang of thieves robbing gold sand from the mill drains when both made for them, and each laid hold of a thief. The man in custody of Mr. Bullen, being the stronger of the two, knocked down his captor, and had him on his back. Mr. Bullen, however, held the thief in an iron grip. The man in the custody of Mr. Mainwaring having escaped, the later came to Mr. Bullen's rescue, and laid hold of the thief, but the latter struggled and got away, both gentlemen receiving some slight bruises. Soon afterwards they captured two other thieves.

MESSRS. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, London managers of the Kolar Goldfields, have sanctioned a grant of seven shillings to each efficient of the local detachment of the B. B. Volunteers, which number 500 strong, to encourage volunteering on the fields.

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THE WAR! THE WAR!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

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ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
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BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
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OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH:
MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Irene, 2,473 tons, Captain W Attree, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Vauxhall, 2,345 tons, Captain S Chandler, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE dredger Tritton, 231 tons, Captain J H Campbell arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, 5th January.

THE s s Birk Hall, 2,737 tons, Captain J Peterson, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,214 tons, Captain J Stafford, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3,631 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta, 4th January, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Brigadier-General F Vintris, Captain Edwardes, Lieut Francis, Lieut Curry, Mr L W Hartley, and 300 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 541 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 12th January, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Rickford, Mr A D Brown, I C I, Mr and Mrs MacLean, Mr P Jamasji, Mrs Pascoe, and 151 deck

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	[illegible]			P & O Co
Maroa	4151	Adams			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Westward Ho	1499	Hill			J M & Co
Turbo	2659	Fairfield			W & A G & Co
Okara	3139	Sollorick			M M & Co
Java	719	[illegible]			M M & Co
Clan Murray	[illegible]	Beer			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Valentia	[illegible]	Miller			A Montchoff
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Alboin	64[illegible]	Curtis			R Stewart & Co
Terra	1808	Merrifield			P & O S N Co
Upada	335	[illegible]			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Kindall			M M & Co
Mozaffari	1348	Baker			B & P S N Co
Clyde	2195	Williams			P and O Co
Mascotte	2017	Johnson			M M & Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Fazilka	2498	M'Clelland			M M & Co
Pachumba	644	Rickford			M M & Co
Rajah	3634	Leftwich			T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
A	Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Karachi	17-1	F M & Co
B	Lochiel	[illegible]	Alexander			F Muir & Co
E	[illegible] Reunion	1329	Milne			H G M Ajam
F	Hosenie	984	Hughes	Karachee	16-1	B & P S N Co
G	Henry Bolckow	659	Labot	Red Sea		do
H	Croydon	2410	Butler	London	12-1	The Bombay Co
K	Hibernia	1146	Milner	Kurrachee	16-1	W & A G & Co
M	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Zanzibar	24-1	M M & Co
N	Braunfels	1889	Schmidt	Karachee		Glade & Co
O	Sultan	1783	Stall	Zanzibar	21-1	A Strandes
P	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	19-1	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
Premier	51	Esmail			Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Britannia	1961	Turner	Marseilles	19-1	W&A G & Co
3	Nilo	1508	Canzoneri	Venice	27-1	C Boggiano
4	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-1	
5	Paramatta	2854	Symons	China	16-1	P & O S N Co
6	Sunda	2587	Andrews	London	26-1	P & O Co
7	Sirdar	2264	Rawlings	Hamburg	16-1	W & A G&Co
8	Onipenta	3362	Thomson	Calcutta	17-1	M M & Co
9	Bhundara	2215	Stafford			M M & Co
10	Aston Hall	2225	McFee	Liverpool	17-1	K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	26-1	P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co
16	Akbar	1449	Baldwin	Calcutta	19-1	H C Joosab

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	15-1	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Khandalla	316	Metcalfe	P Gulf	17-1	M M and Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta, Jan 4.
15	Nilo s	Canzoneri	Venice, Dec 27.
	Tritton s	Campbell	Colombo.
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	D Balduino s	Brisco	Genoa, &c.
	St Irene s	Attrie	Rangoon.
	Birk Hall s	Peterson	Antwerp.
	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bhundara, Stafford, for Calcutta.
" Vauxhall, Chandler, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Turbo for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Nilo for Venice, &c.
" Canara, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.
Lochiel s—145 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Nubia s—25 cases gin Aldridge Salmon & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Lochiel s—700 boxes bar soap A shaik adum; 38 bales paper Abdoolhoosen Russoolbhoy.
Nubia s—77 and cases candles and 47 bales paper 200 boxes bar soap L A S Dawood
Aston Hall s—30 bales printing paper J Dickinson and Co; 4 cases photo materials Nadkarni and Co.
FROM LONDON
Egypt s—75 cases ham bacon cheese &c W B Grun and Co; 2 cases calendars X A Furtado and Brother
FROM BORDEAUX.
Aston Hall s—200 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardashir and Sons.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—58 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay 16th January.

1 The Battalion will parade at Gymkhana end of the Parade ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 19th instant

2 Members in possession of Rifles are requested to send them to Head-Quarters for Quarterly Inspection under Para 275 Army Regulations India Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt. Members are reminded that for "Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayleys Challenge Cup" 15 per cent of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

3 The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at an early date. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the Class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by 12 noon on Thursday, the 17th instant.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 4847 Vol. J. High, B Coy. from the 16th January to 15th March 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOIUS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th January.

To-morrow 17th instant 10 inch R M L gun drill and Squad drill in the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Friday 18th instant Gun Laying at 6-15 a.m. in the Town Hall Compound.

Saturday 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North parade at 4 p.m. sharp at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder. Dress: Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company:

To-morrow 17th instant 10 inch R M L and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Friday 18th instant Range Finding class at 6-45 a.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Saturday 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahalaxmi Fort parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-day. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

By order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,500	7,000	...	9,500
Or per mile of Railway	46	129	...	175
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	67,625	98,701	...	1,66,326
Total for 23 weeks	70,125	1,05,701	...	1,75,826
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,231	5,352	...	9,583
Per mile of Ry. do.	78	98	...	176
Total to corresponding date do.	90,854	1,15,796	...	2,06,650

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 83
Do. to date .... [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SECUNDERABAD.

DEATH.

HARTLE—January 11, at Secunderabad Deccan, Florence Susan the wife of Captain R. J. Hartle 2nd Hyderabad Infantry, R. T. aged 29 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—SPRATT—December 26, at Bapatla, Madras Presidency, by Revd G N Thomssen, Alfred Thomas Anderson, Sub-Engineer, P W D. to Cissie Mary Ann Sparkes Spratt.

DEATH.

CHRISTIAN.—January 8, at Monghyr, Florence Eva, daughter of the late Henry Christian, of Chupraon Factory, District Monghyr.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1901.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

THE Bishop of Bombay, yesterday afternoon, at the first formal Convocation since he assumed control of the Diocese, delivered his Charge to the Clergy. His lordship did so apologetically, because Bishop Douglas had been nearly six years in the Diocese, before he felt prepared to address the Clergy, and Bishop Mylne five years. Dr. MacArthur said it was owing to no disregard of wise precedents, nor to any feeling of having gained experience more quickly than his predecessors that he resolved upon an earlier date. Circumstances are different—more widely different than his lordship was disposed to say. But that matters little. His lordship's charge came none too soon. Nor did it require any apology. It was a masterly address, broad, comprehensive and exhaustive. It was essentially practical, conceived in a spirit of catholicity and tolerance, couched in elegant diction and impressively delivered. "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself to the battle?" His lordship exhorted his brethren of the Clergy of all sections not to be content with mere sentiment or to try to reconcile the differences of Christians by slackness of grasp in fundamentals, observing that the real way to promote unity is by cultivating loyalty to the Church, together with charity to all Christians. The latter lesson rather than the former, however, did his lordship accentuate and "charity to all Christians" may be said to have been the key note of the charge. We do not know if his lordship has found any striking lack of that charity in the preachings of his clergy. But we are glad to observe he does not doubt the sincerity of the religion of others because it does not happen to run precisely in the same channel as his own. On the contrary he laments that the divisions of the West, due sometimes in their origin to temporary conditions and individual indiosyncracies, should be reproduced and perpetuated in lands where Christianity is making, as it were a beginning. The desirability of reunion of religious sects is recognised by his lordship who believes that it is deeply felt by earnest Christian men working in this country. The best way, said the Bishop, to work towards reunion is to produce and cultivate the spirit of mutual respect and charity. And then we turn to his lordship's remarks on the recent controversy about the use of Government churches in order to ascertain what he means. The churches were built for the accommodation of all non-Romanists, he says. Yet he will not acknowledge there was any intention of giving each denomination its own form of "service—" but on the not unreasonable supposition that the small minorities would be willing to accept the worship of the Church of England." Here we find his lordship is loyal to the Church rather than charitable to all Christians. And we regret it. But we are consoled to find that he is not disposed to condemn Dissenters as worms, whom God in His Mercy may allow to slip in by the backdoor to Heaven. "I never quarrel with any man because it seems to me, he does not see as I do, or it may be quite in the same way," says the Bishop. And he learns with regret that some of the Presidency chaplains do not visit Dissenters and those who, in towns, do not attend the services of a Church other than the one for which they are responsible. Perhaps it is because of the large number of the flock entrusted to the chaplains, that there are devout men and women who fear God and eschew evil, are regular attendants at Church and yet have never seen their pastor except during the hours of service? In his last parish Dr. MacArthur visited every family in it "making no kind of distinction between members of our Church, Roman Catholics or Protestant Dissenters." And there was no uncertain sound given forth by the trumpet in his Lordship's remarks on this most urgent need.

Upon the subject of missionary work his lordship's observations will doubtless prove a great awakening to his Clergy. There are those who hold missionary work in India to be as dangerous as it is in China, only in another way, and we doubt if many in his lordship's diocese except those who are expressly sent out for that work ever direct their attention to this branch of their duty. Dr. MacArthur, in common with the other Indian bishops, desires that a higher sense of duty in this respect should be awakened among their countrymen and he feels that the object to strive for is, that the church in each diocese should, as a body, recognise the duty, and work unitedly with singleness of heart to discharge it to the best of its power. Yes; but let those of them, unconnected with the recognised missionary agencies, first try to reach all of their own countrymen and women who are now indifferent and for whom the means of grace is but indifferently provided. And let his lordship remember that his Clergy are but human after all and that if they are to visit every house in their parishes—or what stands for them—hold services daily as he bids them and perform the numerous other duties he calls them to, they will have remarkably little time for study and the inevitable effect would be that instead of five per cent. of their congregations leaving the church during the singing of the second hymn, there would soon be only five per cent. present for the Benediction. His lordship does not close his eyes to the fact that many chaplains' time is fully occupied with their European work. He does not suggest that a chaplain, for example, should perform the duties which pertain to the office of a missionary. But he does not hesitate to declare that "no clergyman ought to be in India without qualifying himself by knowledge of the language and by cultivating the necessary dispositions to be the friend and helper of the Native peoples." Unless they are to engage in practical missionary work we cannot help thinking the time might be more profitably devoted to other pastoral duties or to studies which will enable them more efficiently to fulfil the requirements of their legitimate office.

To a layman it seems that his lordship has got nearer the solution of the problem of increased missionary work, admitting it to be desirable, in those sections of his charge which relate to the Indian clergy, the redress of the grievances of Native Christians and the establishment of a Teaching Order. The right reverend gentleman touched but lightly on the resolution of the Synod, in which the desire is expressed that a greater number of educated native gentlemen may offer themseves as candidates for Holy Orders. The Bishops rightly feel that the church will gain in influence if all classes of Indians are represented in her ministry. First of all, however, converts from all classes must be found and it is admitted that of the higher classes there are but few. But the church has faith that it is only a question of time till there come that accession to the ministry of educated men of good social position which will give a forward impetus to the work. At the present time another obstacle stands in the way—that referred to by his lordship as a grievance connected with the Succession Act of 1865. Under it Native Christians are, as compared with Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists and Jews, at a disadvantage. As his lordship remarks it seems hard that a man by becoming a Christian should be placed in a worse position in respect to succession than his unconverted fellow countrymen and the Bishops have thought it their duty to request the Government of India to endeavour to afford some relief. Nothing has yet been done in the matter and the reflection "No cross, no crown" affords comfort only to the truly devout. The disadvantage is a stumbling block in the way of the seeker after Truth. This removed, all classes will be more amenable to the ministrations of the Teaching Order when it shall be established. Through the agency of educational effort the objects of the mission are the more readily to be attained, for the aim of this agency, as described by Dr. MacArthur, is to infuse the religious spirit with its pure motives, its high integrity, its unselfish ends, its lofty aspirations, into the minds and hearts of the educated youth of India.

LORD DUFFERIN AND L. AND G. CORPORATION.

THE announcement that the London and Globe Finance Corporation. Ld., is to go into liquidation will excite no surprise. Lord Dufferin has resigned his seat on the Board but retains his shares, his action in this matter being explained by his speech at the annual general meeting the other day. On that occasion he said when he consented to become president of the London and Globe Corporation and of the British America Corporation, he felt it incumbent upon him to commit his fortunes to the same destiny as those of shareholders and on that account, at the price which was then current, without reference to any speculative contingencies, he made the investments, which were enumerated by Mr. Whitaker Wright. He bought shares at market rates which he still holds; made no personal profit by his directorships, other than legal fees. How the Corporation got into difficulties Lord Dufferin fully explained. The calamities and reverses in the early days of the War reacted adversely on the financial situation. Securities of every kind depreciated and those of the corporation among them. Explaining the accounts the noble chairman said that on the debtor side of the account the item "sundry creditors" was mainly as to balances of accounts in regard to undertakings in various parts of the world, and the item "loans on securities" principally in reference to the purchase of shares. On the credit side of the balance-sheet the item "shares held in various companies" stood at £2,332,832, without taking into account shares held in the Baker-street and Waterloo Railway, and this after writing off the heavy amount for loss and depreciation. Freehold property stood at over £36,000 and the items representing the Baker-street and Waterloo Railway appear in the assets at over £750,000. It was owing to the Baker-street and Waterloo Railway undertaking that the directors were compelled to advise that no dividend be declared. It is anticipated that before long this particular railway will eventually be among the paying concerns in London and when Lord Dufferin spoke, negotiations were in progress with a syndicate to take over the Corporation's liabilities with regard to the railway so as to save them from a constantly recurring expenditure. Liquidation and reconstruction will doubtless prove the most satisfactory method of dealing with the difficulty and the Corporation may hope to be soon on a more substantial basis than it was before.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR several months past the reports on the agricultural situation have contained references to the great want of rain for crops and also to enable land to be brought into cultivation. This applied particularly to the Deccan, the districts of Poona and Ahmednagar and Hyderabad Province being in a critical condition. At Ahmednagar there has been an abundant fall of rain, and not only have the crops benefited but water supplies, which were short, have been renewed. Rain also fell in Poona and Aurangabad districts, with the result that prospects have brightened. While the rain has done good in many places it has caused damage in other parts, particularly in Damaun, where the mango blossom has severely suffered. The north-east monsoon has fallen off in Madras, where water supplies, both for consumption and irrigation purposes, are running low. In Bengal rain has damaged crops in a few districts, but it has improved their condition on a more extensive area. Wheat and barley are in ear and peas in pod in some places in the North-Western Provinces, and pulse and gram are also flowering. Taken all round prospects are very favourable. A similar state of things prevails in the Punjab, and at Sialkot the outturn is expected to be above normal. In Burma paddy and other wet weather crops are being reaped, but in parts of Mandalay some upland crops have failed for want of rain. Standing crops in the Central Provinces have revived owing to the fall of rain, but clear dry weather is now required, especially in the Northern part of the Provinces. The weather is seasonable in Assam, where there is promise of satisfactory crops. Insects are destroying the castor crop in Hyderabad; in Berar cotton picking continues, and prices of food grains are falling in Coorg. Sowing is completed in Baroda territory, where the standing crops are in fair condition and the state of agricultural stock satisfactory.

UGANDA.

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON is stated to have reported to the Colonial Office in favour of the amalgamation of Uganda with the East African Protectorate. The latter properly includes the former, though the two have so far been separately administered. The East African Protectorate extends over an area of a million square miles, embracing the Equatorial Province, Uganda, Usoga and Ungoro. It will be remembered that the Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1888 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in 1895 when it was arranged that the Sultan of Zanzibar should pay £150,000 for the surrender of the Company's concession of a ten-mile strip along the coast, and £50,000 for their assets, while the British Government should pay a sum of £50,000 for the surrender of the Company's charter. Uganda was made a separate protectorate, and the country between Uganda and the ten-mile strip along the coast was made a protectorate under the authority of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar. Internal troubles have prevailed in Uganda for many years and chiefs like Kaberega and Mwanga, restless, blood-thirsty rascals, have done much to retard progress. It is not apparent what advantage will be derived from the junction of the two protectorates. It will create a huge unwieldly area in which local interests are bound to clash.

THE RISING IN GAMBIA.

The rising in Gambia was reported yesterday to be spreading and the outbreak to have assumed a graver aspect. Later news moreover tells us that the expeditionary force which left the coast some time ago to subdue the troublesome natives, surprised their town of Dombuthu, killing and wounding a hundred and twenty of the insurgents and capturing two hundred prisoners. This success may have demonstrated to the rebels the futility of fighting against the Great White Queen. Their new neighbours in Ashanti discovered that even the elements fight on her side against them and the Gambians, who are superior in intelligence and civilisation to other inter-tropical tribes of Africa, will probably not be slow to recognise that they are on the losing side. Gambia has a very good record on the whole and is a healthy settlement with a flourishing trade. There was no occasion for excesses of the kind we are now dealing with. The area of the colony proper is only 69 square miles. But the protectorate which is affected by recent events is in the interior with an area of 2,700 square miles, an extensive country to work over in case the trouble really assumes grave proportions.

MR. NOWROWJEE MANEKJEE WADIA, a director and a large creditor of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, has presented a petition to the High Court for the winding up of the Company under the supervision of the Court. The petition is to be heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell in chambers on the 7th proximo.

MR. ABDUR RAHIM, barrister-at-law of the Calcutta Bar, will succeed the Nawab Ami Hossein as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, when the latter officer retires from the service in March.

THE Phulkian States will in future be administered by a Political Agent under orders of the Punjab Government, instead of by a Commissioner from Umballa. Major Dunlop Smith has been appointed to the new post.

THE Central Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, with the assent of H. E. the Viceroy, instead, owing to the distress still subsisting in parts of the Bombay Presidency, to keep the Fund open until the end of March.

COLONEL MARRYAT, chairman of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, will shortly visit Calcutta. One of the questions he will doubtless ask the Government of India will be whether they are inclined to lease the Eastern Bengal State line to his Company.

THIRTY lakhs of rupees will be allotted during the next financial year to the Barun-Dehri-Daltonganj Railway, which the East Indian staff are constructing. This will enable the engineers to finish the line within the twelve months. They are now waiting for rails from England.

THE blockade of the Mahsud Waziris is evidently beginning to be felt in more ways than one by the tribesmen, as two of the ringleaders in the attack by the Madda Khels in 1897 have now surrendered to Government. Only two of the offenders originally demanded now remain at large.

ONE plague case and one death from that cause was reported in Calcutta on Friday. The total mortality reported on that day was 90. The number of deaths reported in Calcutta on Saturday was 82 or 11 in excess of the quinquennial average. Six fresh cases of plague occurred and five deaths from that cause.

Two more villages in the Zafarwal tahsil of the Sialkot district have become infected with plague, viz., Kingre, with a population of 455, and Jhunbujan Gujjran a small hamlet with 25 inhabitants. Both villages are close to other infected places. The total number of cases in the Gurdaspur and Sialkot districts to date have been 158 with 103 deaths.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Edwardes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, left this morning for Bhuj, on inspection duty, by the British India Co.'s steamer Amra. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of the General Officer Commanding.

THE area estimated to be under wheat in the Punjab is about eight million acres, which is 23 per cent. in excess of last year's area, the increase being chiefly due to timely rain throughout the province. Approximately four millions acres, or more than half the whole area, are irrigated. The crop is in very good condition, and improved as it has been by the recent rain an excellent yield is expected.

THE guarding of the Boer Camp in Ceylon seems a difficult matter. No sooner is one runaway captured than another escapes, and information has been received in Colombo of a further escape last week. The name of the prisoner is B. Leewis, a Belgian, 21 years of age. His description is as follows:—Height 5 feet 7 inches; hair brown; eyes hazel; medium thick set; has scars on the right elbow and tatoo marks on the left arm.

CERTAIN changes, it is said, are likely to be made in the designation of Native Mountain Batteries, as some inconvenience has arisen from their having the same numbering as the British. As a matter of fact all of them rejoice in territorial titles except the ninth—for which, though raised in 1899, the Military Department has not been able to devise any more apt title than "No. 9 *Native* Mountain Battery"—and the tenth now in process of being raised No. 1 is "Kohat"; No. 2 is "Derajat," No. 3 "Peshawar," No. 4 "Hazara," Nos. 5 and 6 "Bombay," Nos. 7 and 8 "Bengal." So far as these last four batteries are concerned, however, they are almost invariably stationed out of their commands. There is always one in Upper Burma and sometimes one at Quetta, and the others are somewhere on the north-west frontier.

AN AFRICAN NIMROD.

ELEPHANTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE FATE OF OLD NATIVES.

I HAPPENED (writes a representative) to meet Mr. Cherry in his rooms in London, where he was staying for a fews days whilst passing through from Central Africa to Chicago, his native place. It seemed well-nigh impossible that this quiet, unassuming gentleman, wearing spectacles, could ever have slain elephants and braved the dangers of life amongst cannibal tribes, far from other white men in Central Africa. But after a few minutes' conversation with him one saw the force of the man, and realised the perseverance which had enabled him to do all this in the pursuit of information above native life and customs. For this is Mr. Cherry's reason for his long eleven years' residence amongst the tribes of the Bar-el-Gazal. On this subject he speaks freely, but of his hardships and his hunting exploits he says little.

"Did you go to Central Africa chiefly to shoot elephants?" I asked.

"No, I had to do that in order to make a living. I lost everything excepting my gun and my camera in a railway smash in the Congo State on my journey out. I was, therefore, obliged to take to shooting elephants in order to make money to pay my way, and I depended altogether on my gun for food."

But are there many elephants to shoot.

"Any number; the elephant is not being killed out. When he is hunted he goes further in to the dark Continent, that is all. By careless hunting I could clear all the elephants out of my neighbourhood in a week, but if you hunt carefully they stay in the bush and do not run off."

"Is it really such a dangerous operation, the hunting of elephants."

"No, not if you are careful and know what you are about. I must have

SHORT AT SOME 300 ELEPHANTS ALTOGETHER

I suppose, and hardly any of these were dangerous. Some got away—that was when I first went out, and did not get near enough before I shot. You see this scar, and Mr. Cherry touched a slight mark above his left eye. Well, when I got that, I had the nearest shave I ever experienced whilst hunting. I had shot a huge fellow through the lungs, and after walking some distance instead of lying on one side, where he would have lain quiet, owing to his tusks, which prevent an elephant from getting up from such a position, he planted his tusks on the ground and knelt down, which naturally forced his head upwards into an uncomfortable position. I was using brass cartridges in my No. 4 for the first time and could not get out the empty one. I heard the brute getting up again, and knew he was coming for me. At last I got a new cartridge in, and aimed at his trunk to cut it off, that being the only way to stop his charge. When I fired, both barrels went off at once, and the gun exploded, sending the hammer into my forehead. Of course, I was knocked insensible. I recovered, however, although it was a narrow escape. I found that the elephant had been killed by my first shot in the lungs, the second had cut off his trunk, as I intended, and the explosion of the second barrel had sent the third shot high into his head."

"But surely you cannot cut off a trunk with a single bullet," I objected.

"Oh! a No. 4 bullet makes a huge hole. It would not exactly cut the trunk into two pieces, but it would paralyse it entirely. I only had to do this twice, and it is effective in stopping a charge. Of course, in the bush and scrub, where nearly all hunting is done, it is useless, the beast is upon you before you can do anything."

"You say an elephant cannot lie down. How does the animal sleep, then?"

"He sleeps standing, with his tusks resting on the ground to relieve the weight of his head. If he kneels down in this position, his head is forced upwards at an uncomfortable angle. If he lies down on one side, his tusks lying on the ground prevent him raising his head, so he cannot get up. Young elephants are always lying down, and females sleep that way, but you never see a tusked elephant sleeping any way excepting on his four legs."

How do you hunt? By yourself, or with native help?

"I always take three native hunters. If more, they will not keep quiet and silence is absolutely necessary. Mine invariably bolted when I got to close quarters. At first I was rather disconcerted, but afterwards preferred it. At different times, three of them were killed. I always changed them when I went from tribe to tribe. I always hunt barefoot."

"You say you use a No. 4, but do you find small bores as useful?"

"For elephant shooting

NOTHING BEATS A NO. 4.

It will go clean through from haunch to shoulder and pierce the head to the brain. A small bore won't do that. If you are shooting with a Lee-Metford, a Mauser, or a Mannlicher, the safest way is to empty the magazine into the elephant as fast as possible. One bullet might suffice, but generally would not. If you only wound an elephant you lose him unless you are prepared to spend days tracking him down, and it is not worth while when they are so plentiful. If an elephant is attending to his business that is to say using his ears and senses as he should you can never get near enough to shoot him."

"What do you call near enough?"

"Oh, thirty paces," said Mr. Cherry calmly. "I always like to get within thirty paces. At first I used to shoot when further off, and lost a lot of ivory in consequence. In the thick bush you need to get that close to see properly where to aim. A shot in the brain, lungs, or heart is fatal. I used always to shoot for the lungs, but I now aim at the heart; it is not so instantaneous, but is surer. Hit in the brain or the lungs, he drops dead where he stands; but when the bullet pierces his heart he runs away for forty yards when hit with No. 4, and further when with a small bore. If you stand still and wait, you can always hear him die; it is, after all, the surest method. You can always tell when an elephant is dead, because he lets his trunk fall flat on the ground. Until the life is out of him it waves to and fro in the air. Directly he dies his tail is cut off, in accordance with the custom of the country."

And many things about elephants I heard from Mr. Cherry, how he tracks them and can tell if the quarry has tusks or not, how to tell if an elephant is asleep, how to avoid a charge, and what to do in various emergencies. He says that, as an elephant always charges in the direction he happens to be facing at the time, it is best to stand perfectly still as you are then less liable to be seen. But if it comes straight at you in the thick bush he is upon you in a moment, and you have no time to shoot; you just see a trunk and two large ears, and then you bolt. From all of which it would appear that, despite the exaggerated danger, an elephant hunter needs nerves of iron.

Mr. Cherry prides himself on the fact that he has the finest collection of native implements and weapons from Central Africa in the world. The next best is in Belgium, but a visit there satisfied Mr. Cherry that his was much more complete. Most of the specimens were on their way to America, but the collector had a few in milk-tins in his room. "Good idea, these tins," he laughed, as he manipulated the eccentric look, they are used on the Congo by the Belgians and French. They are air tight." Mr. Cherry, having got off the lid, began lifting at various strange-looking weapons, and explaining how they were used. I could not help remarking upon his facility in handling them. I can use them and make them as well as any native; in fact, as I told them, I could beat them with their own weapons, and they would not even use mine." This led to a description of the methods of fighting amongst these peoples, cannibals almost every one. At 30 to 40 yards distant a native is practically charmless. His featherless arrows are too erratic to count at that distance, and a good thick coat prevents the horrible wounds which their throwing knives inflict on the naked savages." I inquired with considerable curiosity how it was that Mr. Cherry had not been harmed, let alone eaten, by the numerous tribes he visited to add to his collection. "Oh," he said, smiling, "somehow a native has not the nerve to stand and be shot at, especially if he knows that when you pull the trigger he is a dead man. I believe that if a thousand blacks had to cross a space of 100 yards in order to get at a white man with a repeating rifle, they would all turn tail before they had covered half the distance, provided the white man kept his head and brought down a nigger at every shot they have no nerve for that sort of thing."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Boers attacked Zuurfontein on Monday morning and were again repulsed, but no details are yet to hand.

Five Boer prisoners from the last batch have escaped from the Catalonia Colombo. Large rewards have been offered for their capture.

BRITISH TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.

Mr. Barton (the Premier) in bidding farewell to the troops at Sydney said the Imperial and Indian contingents had deeply impressed the Australians with the power of the Empire of which he hoped Australia would always remain a part.

THE CAPE INVASION.

The Boer invaders have reached Clanwilliam pursued by a strong column.

There has been no further advance of the Boers from Calvinia.

MORE AID FROM VICTORIA.

The Colony of Victoria has offered a further contingent of 500 men.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE CHINA NOTE.

China has not protested against any clause in the Note just signed by the Envoys.

THE RISING IN GAMBIA.

A British punitive expedition in Gambia has surprised and captured the town of Dumbutu with slight loss, killing and wounding 120 of the enemy and capturing 200 prisoners.

LONDON AND GLOBE LIQUIDATES.

The London and Globe Financial Bank will go into liquidation with a view to re-construction.

Lord Dufferin has resigned his Directorship but remains a shareholder.

PLAGUE ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

A British steamer has arrived at Shields from the River Plate and had four deaths from plague on the voyage.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Bishop of London.

THE VERNACULARS AND THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Next Tuesday the Senate of the University will meet to consider the question of introducing the Vernaculars into the M. A. degree. It is difficult to write with patience of this foolish proposal ; it must nevertheless be done, and after all the use of plain arguments will put the case in a convincing way.

To begin with, if it is really desired to introduce the vernaculars into the University course, let us have some scheme arranged, so that a graduated test in the Vernacular may form a part of each examination in its turn. At present the vernacular poets are read in schools, but not for the P. E. nor the Intermediate nor the B. A. examinations ; it is now proposed that they should suddenly reappear in the M. A. examination. The function of this examination is to certify that a man is a "scholar" ; the presumption is that he has carried on the studies in which he succeeded best as an undergraduate. If a different study, and, as I will show in a moment, a much easier subject, is introduced, what function, what value, has the examination any longer ? Certainly not that which it has now ; whether it may acquire another, I will briefly consider at the close of this letter.

But is the study of the vernacular easier than that of Sanscrit ? You need not ask Sanscrit scholars, but for the benefit of others, some answer may be given to the question. We may bear in mind what the name "Literature" really covers for the purposes of examination. It is a promising name but a deceitful one. What does the Literary student deal with ? First with difficulties of language and of style. Secondly with the ideas which he meets with in Literature. Now the first are somewhat intangible subjects. The M. A. student is past the ordinary stumbling blocks of grammar ; Philology (despite the University syllabus) he never thinks of ; and style is a matter which neither examiners nor candidates manage very well. We turn therefore to the ideas ; and we find that the treatment of these too is difficult. The "literary" student cannot be expected to know much about history, or philosophy or anything else ; he dips a little into everything, and the examiner is as much puzzled what to ask him, as he is to find answers. Still, in English literature, something may be done, because the range of English Literature is wide. But what about (let us say) Marathi ? As far as the language goes, it is easy enough to the educated Marathas. Any ordinary pundit understands the Marathi poets ; though he may be puzzled here and there by obsolete words, and he will sometimes need a little Sanscrit. There are quaint difficulties, too, arising out of proverbs and popular beliefs ; but they are not the province of the scholar. As regards the matter, Marathi literature is entirely confined to devotional works. Take those of Tukaram and descriptive pieces like the marriage of Nala and Damayanti. The traditional ideas of Hindoo philosophy are constantly invoked in them, but it can only raise a smile to think of asking serious questions on philosophy from a student of "Marathi Literature." Prose Literature, to put it shortly, there is none. The language in fact contains much that is devout and much that is beautiful ; but nothing suitable for "study" in the narrower sense of the word, and nothing for the purposes of examination.

But then, will not the examination have another function—will it not encourage the study of Marathi Literature ? Nonsense. Take the Calendar, and see how much the foundation of valuable prizes has done to encourage the study of the most interesting questions in Indian economics, history and social affairs. Three years out of four you will find "No essay received." Would indeed that we could encourage the study of the vernaculars ! Perhaps there are ways to do it, but this letter is not the place to discuss them.

The fact is, the result of the change proposed, if it is carried out, will be quite of another kind. It will not encourage the vernaculars, but it will open a back door, through which duffers may creep into the M. A. degree. The proposal is part of a tendency ; and must be judged along with the proposals to abolish the orals and to allow passing by compartments. Fortunately they have been disposed of.

While writing on University matters, I will note that one of the many problems which will come before the Senate next Tuesday is whether they shall impose on the M. A. students "Metaphysics, literally translated by the Rev. John McMahon." If this means Aristotle's metaphysics it is not only a very hard book, but one of the hardest to translate, and the proposed translation is certainly not well-known ; to me personally not at all. It is reasonable therefore to suggest that two months' notice of such a proposal should be given, that members of the Senate may purchase the book and examine it for themselves before they inflict it on others.—Yours, &c.

D.

THE plague on the Goldfields is continuing to increase. During the past week there were 49 attacks and 32 deaths, as against 47 cases and 31 deaths in the previous week, Stephen's Camp contributing the largest number. Miss Pinto, of Ooregaum and a daughter of the Cyanide Foreman, and Mr. Whitaker, of Balaghat, are among those attacked.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE DEWAN OF JEYPORE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 15.

With deep regret I have to announce the sudden and premature death of Rai Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, Dewan of the Jeypur State, and one of the members of the Famine Commission now sitting at Nagpur. He died last night of pneumonia at the age of sixty-seven, at the house of the Honourable Mr. C. K. Bose, which was placed at his disposal during his stay here. Evidently the Dewan had caught a chill during his journey to Nagpur which developed into a serious attack of pneumonia. The Civil Surgeon of the Station, Colonel Quayle, together with the Superintendent of the Jail, Major A. Buchanan were unremitting in their care and attendance and every effort was made to save the patient's life. But all proved unsuccessful. The Dewan sat at the first sitting of the Commission till two p. m. and feeling unwell he left. Since then he was ill and could not attend the subsequent sittings of the Commission. I had the honour of a long conversation with him for about half an hour before the Commission sat. He looked perfectly healthy and free from any symptoms of disease. On the other hand he said he had a pleasant journey to this place, liked the climate and was sure his short stay here would much improve his health. But, he said, his mother, who was yet living, would not let him come and he was very much anxious for her. Apparently, he had some presentiment of his approaching end. His death has caused a great sensation and deep mourning amongst people of all classes and creeds. During his brief stay here it seems he made a host of friends. All communities here sympathise with the bereaved family and offer them their heartfelt condolence. The funeral cortege left the bungalow at eleven a. m., followed by Sir Anthony Patrick MacDonell, the Honorable Mr. Fraser, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Bourdellion and other members of the Famine Commission, attended by twelve Lancers. A large concourse of people of all classes and creeds likewise attended the funeral cortege to the burning ghat with all due honors, the cortege being preceded by a large procession of elephants, camels, horses, carriages and tongas. The following gentlemen attended the funeral : the Honorable Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, Rao Bahadur Bhargawrao, Babu Sarat Chunder Sanyal, Rao Bahadur Bapurao Dada, Mr. M. Dadabhoy, Mr. F. W. Dillon, Government Public Prosecutor, Khan Saheb Mahammud Amir Khan and others too numerous to mention. The Mahamadan community was represented by Khan Saheb Mahomed Amir Khan. There was a good number of Marwarries present on this sad occasion. The Maharajah of Jeypore was telegraphed by Sir Anthony MacDonnel conveying to him the sad intelligence. The Maharajah replied in most sympathetic terms deploring the loss of his Dewan and intimated his desire of building a serai at his cost at the Ghat where the remains of the late Dewan have been cremated. This speaks of very high appreciation by the Maharajah of the most valuable services rendered by his late faithful Dewan to the Jeypore State. By the most lamented death of the Dewan Bahadur, India has lost one of her brightest jewels and it will be very hard to fill his place. It is a pity that the Dewan who was rightly selected to represent India's interests on the Famine Commission should be so suddenly carried off from our midst at a time when his services were urgently needed. Out of respect to the memory of the late Dewan, the Famine Commission did not sit to-day, and all the local Courts and Public Offices were closed.

NEW MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

In consequence of the death of Dewan Kanti Chunder Mukerji of Jaipur, Native Member of the Famine Commission now sitting in the Central Provinces, it has been found necessary to appoint another Native Member to fill his place, and Rai Bahadur Syamasunder Lal, Dewan of Kishengarh, has accordingly been selected.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 15.

Lord Northcote and the Earl of Jersey arrived here this morning. They were met at the station by the Hon. Mr. Lely, Messrs. Mead and Pottinger, Sanitary Engineer, Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy, City Magistrate, Seths Mahadhubboy Chinubhoy, Mansukbhoy Bhagubhoy, Rustomjee Jehangir Vakil, Dr. Mody, and Messrs. Wallinger and Cross. Lord Northcote and the Earl of Jersey conversed with the officials and Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil and Seth Mahadhubboy Lalshanker on the subjects of the cattle camp and technical institute and orphanage. Messrs. Jehangir Pestonjee Vakil and Madhubboy garlanded Lord Northcote and the Earl of Jersey, and the party proceeded to Chharodi, accompanied by Messrs. Lely, Mead, Pottinger, and Mansukhbhoy Bhagubhoy, to inspect the cattle camp, returning in the evening. The weather is extremely cold.

FIELD MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 13.

The troops in Garrison at Poona, namely, the Royal Scots, Shropshire Light Infantry and the 1st Bombay Lancers have been engaged in manœuvring about the country to the north of Poona in attacks and counter-attacks and bivoucks in open and generally behaving as though under actual service conditions. The weather is not good, as rain came down pretty heavily. The Welsh Regiment from Ahmedabad came and took up a position near Loni Kand, where the first day's operations took place. Particular attention is to be given this year to entrenching operations, long range firing and mobility of movement. The difficulty and danger of frontal attacks over open ground, as proved by bitter experience at Magersfontein and on the Tugela, has rendered it necessary to take a very extended front, and operations therefore this year cover so wide an area that it is almost impossible to gain anything like a clear idea of what the several sections of the force are doing. Major General Burnett is seeking to instill fresh enthusiasm into the officers and men under his command. The regiments have been working across country, the Cyclist Corps taking an active part. The heavy camp baggage of the men was sent out from Poona to-day to Pimpri. Very little sickness is reported among the troops. Two accidents occurred lately to gunners-one to Gunner Harold of the 16th Field Battery who fell off one of the guns while turning sharply round, falling under the carriage and being run over and seriously injured. He was brought into Kirkee Station Hospital. The other was to two Gunners of the 23th Battery who were injured while the guns were being taken over some rough ground. Divisional field firing of the whole Brigade will take place at Hinjouri on the 18th instant.

THE METROPOLITAN,

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The Metropolitan left yesterday for South India. He returns to Calcutta for Easter.

LADY CURZON GOES HOME.

The "Englishman" states that Lady Curzon is likely to go to England in the beginning of April with her children, returning to Simla in September.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Close on three thousand plague deaths took place in India last week, being four hundred more than the previous week, and double the number in the same week of last year. The disease is growing specially bad in Western Bengal, where eighteen hundred deaths occurred last week..

THE Indian Polo Association Annual Championship Tournament will be held this year at Meerut during the week beginning 4th March. The 4th Dragoon Guards, the 15th Hussars, the two Jodhpore teams, and a team from Ulwar have already entered. The second entries close on January 31st, and the final entries on February 23rd.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE PARIS SALON.

NEW CAMDEN THEATRE.

DEATH OF MR. E. M. WIMPERIS.

LONDON, DEC. 28th.

THE discontent which has long been rife among the members of the Society of French Artists has come to a head, and provoked a very serious situation, of which it is difficult to foresee the issue. The occasion of the crisis was the annual meeting of the Society, held on Monday afternoon. A stormy gathering was anticipated, as much has occurred in the course of the year to augment the dissatisfaction of the existence of which there was ample evidence at the last annual meeting. The younger and less prominent members of the Society have been more than ever disposed to consider themselves the victims of favouritism since many of them have had reason to complain of the treatment meted out to them by their elders in connection with the decennial exhibition of French art at the Grand Palais. At that exhibition no less than a fifth of the "line" space available was reserved by the jury of admission for their own works. The fact that the space available at future Salons will be more limited than in the past has tended to increase the apprehensions of the younger group of artists.

To crown all, the assembly had to listen to a most disastrous financial statement. This year's Salon held in the temporary building erected in the Avenue de Breteuil, resulted in a net loss of £12,000, which has swallowed up the entire reserve fund of the Society. To meet the expenses of next year's Salon the Society will have to draw to the extent of £8,000 on its fund for the relief of artists in distressed circumstances. This bad news was not of a nature to allay the discontent existing from other causes. A speech by M. Grandjean advocating a number of reforms in the Society's regulations was the signal for the bursting of the storm. The scene of confusion and uproar which ensued would have been worthy of the Chamber on one of its field days. Amid hooting, contradictory cries, and a plentiful exchange of abuse, a poll was taken on the vote of confidence demanded by the committee. It proved to be unfavourable, and the members of the committee, finding themselves in a minority, resigned in a body.

The reforms advocated by the younger artists would, if adopted, amount to a revolution. M. Zwuiler, M. Grandjean, and the other leaders of the movement demand that the jury of admission shall be recruited henceforth by lot instead of as at present by election. The jury would be composed of ten members of the Institute and of ten artists having the right to the mention "hors concours." The reforms also demand that the places assigned to the pictures shall be decided by lot and not by the jury. They propose finally that artists not belonging to the Society and artists of foreign nationality shall only be allowed to display a single work. It may be mentioned that at the last Salon no less than 48 per cent of the pictures hung were the work of artists not belonging to the Society. This fact would not seem to point to the exclusiveness of the jury, but it is regarded as an intolerable grievance by the dissentient element. Exhibitions would seem to be fatal to harmony among French artists. The memorable session that resulted in the formation of the rival Salons of the Champs Elysees and the Champ de Mars took place in 1889, the year of the previous exhibition.

On Friday morning there was a private view of the new theatre which has been built by Mr. E. G. Saunders at Camden Town. Miss Ellen Terry was present and unveiled a commemoration tablet in the crush room, in the upper part of which is inserted a bronze medallion of herself designed by Mr. Frith, the well-known Academician. The theatre is one of which Camden Town should be indeed proud. For luxuriousness and beauty it certainly can hold its own with any other theatre in the metropolis. The interior of the building, which is constructed on the cantilever principle, is extraordinarily well arranged from the spectator's point of view. The sweep of the two circles, which is of noble proportions, is so admirably planned that an absolutely uninterrupted view of the stage is afforded from every seat in the house. In addition to the more expensive seats there is a very large pit and an extremely airy gallery. It is estimated that the seating capacity of the theatre is about three thousand. The stage, which is some fifty feet deep by a hundred feet broad, boasts of everything that is up to date in the way of machinery and lighting. Mr. W. G. R. Sprague is the architect, and he has been admirably aided by Messrs. Warings in the decoration of the theatre. The scheme of colour is ivory enriched with gold, and the period of decoration chosen that of Louis XIV. The proscenium arch is of breche violet marble, and a novel effect is obtained by the use of ten Corinthian pillars of the same material with heavily gilded capitals which form four bays on either side of the house, in which are placed the entrances to the dress circle and no less than twelve private boxes, the draperies of which are of crimson gold. The general effect of the interior is one of extreme richness combined with elegance and airiness. The act drop, painted by Mr. Black, has for its subject "A Tribute to the Dramatic Muse."

A large number of visitors filled the auditorium when the curtain rose to the strains of "God Save the Queen," discovering Miss Ellen Terry on the stage. In a few chosen words the popular actress declared the theatre open. After paying a tribute to Mr. Saunders, its managing director, for the good work he had already done at the Coronet Theatre and elsewhere in the cause of dramatic art, and having congratulated him upon the beauty of the new building, she reminded her hearers of the association of Camden Town with the drama in the past. The name of Phelps was intimately associated with the once popular Sadler's Wells Theatre close by, while Charles Kean lived within a stones throw of the present building in his early struggling days. Miss Terry then wished "good luck" to the "palatial" Camden Theatre. The theatre-goers themselves, she said, were responsible for the quality of the dramatic fare provided for them. If they chose the best work they would undoubtedly get it, but the choice rested with them. After a vote of thanks to Miss Terry there was much cheering, and the proceedings came to a close. The theatre opened on Boxing Night with the pantomime on the ever popular subject of Cinderella.

Miss Madge Lessing, the young and pretty American, who made her first appearance in London, at Drury Lane, on Boxing Night, as Beauty in the pantomime of The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast was born in New York. Miss Lessing obtained an engagement in the chorus at Koster and Biel's New York ; a fortnight after joining, owing to the illness of the principal lady, the young aspirant essayed the leading role, meeting with such success that she continued to play the part during the run of the piece. Miss Lessing next joined Mr. Lederer at the Casino, where she played the leading roles for several seasons ; she subsequently was engaged by the Francis Wilson Opera Company, and while playing in "The Monks of Malabar" with them was seen by Mr. Tom B. Davis, who immediately secured her services for two years, commencing Easter next ; she was engaged by Mr. Arthur Collins through Mr. Lederer. Miss Lessing is "petite" and graceful, and is very fond of outdoor exercise including cycling and golf.

By the death of Mr. Edmund M. Wimperis Vice-President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, art loses one of its most earnest and resourceful workers. He commenced his career as a wood engraver, and when this form of illustration lost its hold Mr. Wimperis turned his attention to water-colour drawing, and all lovers of art know with what fidelity and charm he could depict an English common or a Scotch moorland. Having gained for himself an assured position as a water-colour artist Mr. Wimperis next devoted his time to painting in oils, a medium which it need hardly be said brought him equal success. According to his friend Mr. Spielman it was in 1859 that Wimperis made his debut in a London gallery, and although since that time he exhibited only once in the Academy, he showed half a hundred pictures at the rooms of the Royal Society of British Artists and 200 at the exhibitions of the Royal Institute. Here he set forth like a never-ending and not a very changing panorama, long series of strongly seen views of English landscape, of wood and moorland, meadow land and hillside—never 'pretty' never melodramatic, often rugged always truthful . . . delighting in developing simple schemes of composition, in solving problems of cold light, of painting the dew, the atmosphere, the wind itself.

A curious and interesting discovery, which may prove of the highest archæological and artistic value, has been made off the coast of the Peloponnesus. It will be remembered that in B. C. 146, the Consul Mummius, having sacked Corinth, sent the masterpieces of Grecian art with which the city was filled home to Rome, with the ingenious remark to the captains of the ships conveying the priceless treasures that if any of the images were lost, they should be replaced by others of equal value. Some of the captains appear to have incurred this penalty, and quite recently divers have discovered at the bottom of the sea, between the island of Cerigo and the mainland, a great number of bronze and marble statues. The Greek Government has sent a man-of-war to the spot to superintend the operations, and the divers have managed to recover one or two statues from the mud and sand in which they are buried. The Government is now sending two men-of-war to Cerigo, and it is hoped that the work of recovering the lost statuary, which has been interrupted by bad weather, will now be proceeded with, and that it will result in the recovery of some of the finest specimens of Grecian art. Archœologists are awaiting with the utmost impatience the results of the diving operations, and the theory that these statues are part of the spoil looted by Mummius is considered to be correct ; and is at least extremely plausible. It is lucky that, if any works of art are to be recovered, it is by a generation which can appreciate them. Had it been possible to fish them up a century ago, they might have been used by the islanders to build their cottages.

To the "Great Masters" series Messrs. George Bell and Sons have added a volume on 'Giorgione,' by Mr. Herbert Cook. Among the great painters Giorgion is the one about whom the least is known. Even his birthplace and origin have been in dispute, and no picture of his but has proved a bone of contention with the "authorities." As Mr. Cook says "If Bacon wrote Shakspeare, then Giorgione can be divided up between a dozen Venetian artists." In truth, there are only three accepted pictures absolutely beyond dispute, and all else is ascribed according to the sympathies and the researches of the critics. Mr. Cook is one of those who takes an optimistic view of everything ascribed to Giorgione. His book contains a formidable catalogue of pictures placed to the credit of his painter, and he is even ingenious in getting beyond, and above certain difficulties of date and style. The result is that he builds up a really plausible picture of the painter who has hitherto been one of the great uncertainties of art history. How far Mr. Cook is accurate in his ascriptions only a very bold man would dare to say ; but it may be taken as assured that his book will not find general acceptance with the experts who have already laid down an exactly contrary opinion ! That is about as far as one may go with safety when Giorgione is concerned.

No mention appears to have been in any of the obituaries of the late Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, R. A., of the fate of his famous canvas depicting "The Burial of Harold," for which he was awarded a first-class prize in 1847, and which was at once purchased for the new Houses of Parliament, which were used for the first time in that year by the Peers. This painting, with Mr. Cross's "Pardon of Bertrand by Richard Cœur de Lion," and "Alfred Inciting the Britons to Resist the Landing of the Danes," by Mr. Watts, R. A., were originally placed in the members' old smoking-room at the House of Commons, now the third dining-room. It was not until the advent of Mr. Akers Douglas that they were unearthed ; and for several years past they have been hanging in Committee-room No. 10, in the hope, it is understood, that they might be acquired by some London or provincial art gallery. All three canvases were executed at the request of the Fine Arts Commission, which sat in 1844 under the chairmanship of the Prince Consort, for the decoration of the panels—by far the greater number remain vacant to this day—in the Houses of Parliament.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE Bishop of London, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the son of Mr. Robert Creighton, of Carlisle, where his elder brother died. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Mandell, of Bolton, Cumberland. He was born in 1843, and educated at Durham Grammar School, under Dr. Holden, so that the North gave London an ideal Bishop. In 1862 he went to Merton College, Oxford, of which he was elected Postmaster, and he took in 1866 a first class in Lit. Hum. and a second in law and modern history. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of Merton, and he remained at Oxford as a tutor till 1875. He was ordained deacon in 1870 by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Mackarness), and three years later was advanced to the priesthood. In 1875 he accepted the College living of Embleton, Northumberland, where Mr. Acland the late Vice-President of the Council, then in deacon's orders, was his curate. He had for his pupils several men of note, and the late Earl Grey and other members of the family formed a very high opinion of his powers. Bishop Lightfoot appointed him Rural Dean of Alnwick, and on the formation of the Diocese of Newcastle, Bishop Wilberforce made him examining chaplain. Honours fell on him in quick succession : Glasgow, Durham, and Harvard Universities gave him honorary degrees, he was Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, which latter University conferred on him the newly-founded Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History which was exactly suited to his tastes. Among his numerous historical works are Primers of Roman and English History. 'Cardinal Wolsey" in the English Statesmen Series, and "Carlisle" in the Historic Towns Series ; but, of course, his "magnum opus" is the "History of the Papacy during the period of the Reformation." of which there are five volumes. He was founder and first editor of the "English Historical Review," and was a member of the leading learned societies in England, on the Contanent, and in America.

In 1885 he was appointed by the Crown to a canonry in Worcester Cathedral, where he gave interesting historical lectures. For a brief period he held a stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and on St. Mark's Day 1891, he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough in succession to Dr. Magee, together with Dr. Randall Davidson to the See of Rochester. He proved and excellent administrator, but found time to utilize for benefit of the Church at large his historical knowledge in lectures on the reign and character of Queen Elizabeth, in defence of the Church in Wales, and he was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge, Rede Lecturer in the same University, an Romanes Lecturer at Oxford, while his representation of the English Church at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia was peculiarly appropriate, not only because of his great historical knowledge. but because his wife is the daughter of a Russian merchant, Mr. Robert Von Glehn, of Peak Hill Lodge, Sydenham. Mrs. Creighton, who presided lately at Manchester for the second time as President of the National Union of Woman Workers, is herself the author of some historical works, and at Worcester, Oxford, and Cambridge, has done much for the education of women in conjunction with Mr. Max Muller, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mrs. T. H. Green, and is one of the promoters of the Mothers' Union.

Peterborough, not long ago called the Dead Sea, may well be proud of having furnished an Archbishop of York and a Bishop of London within six years. Though he was a Conservative, the Bishop showed great breadth of view by lecturing to the Leicestershire Liberal Club, while his relations with the Nonconformists of his diocese were of the happiest. In the letter he sent to the Assembly of the Congregational Union, Dr. Creighton observed :—"Though we differ we may differ without bitterness, and we may be assured that greater knowledge of one another's principles, and appreciation of one another's work will dispel prejudices and misconceptions, and so reduce our differences into limits of reasonable discussion. We may see no way towards agreement, but we may at least do something towards uniting us together in the bonds of peace. There is one wish we may all share, and I send it to you in all heartiness. May God's Holy Spirit guide us all alike, to speak the truth in love, and in all we do and say to seek first God's Kingdom and His righteousness.—"People of the Period."

THE passenger train this morning for Bombay took from the various Kolar Gold mines 30 packages of gold valued at Rs. 16,78,041-10 for shipment to London. This is the first instalment of the December output.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN adjourned meeting the Trust was held yesterday afternoon at the office, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (chairman) ; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Lieut. Colonel Olivier, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, H. Harvey, Sassoon J. David, P. C. Remington, C. Gray, F. Macrae, and Dr. A. Viegas.

MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC PLACES.

The Trust recorded Bombay Government Notification regarding the approval of Government to the Board's by-laws for the management and use of the Kennedy Sea Face, the Cooperage and the Secretariat plots.

PLAY GROUND AT NAGPADA.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Engineer be requested to report the probable cost of providing a recreation or play-ground in the area comprised in the First Nagpada Improvement scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that everybody admitted the necessity of having recreation or play-grounds and parks in the city in connection with these schemes, but considering the small area comprised in the scheme in question and the fact that there was a small Jubilee Garden existing in the locality, Dr. Viegas should give strong reasons why another recreation or a play ground should be provided in the scheme.

Dr. Viegas said that he was not aware what the dimensions of the Nagpada scheme were, but what he could urge in favour of his proposal was that they must in the first place avail themselves of the opportunity of providing a recreation or a play-ground, which was entirely different from a garden where the general public only loitered and lounged and had no means of improving their physique.

Colonel Olivier enquired how much ground Dr. Viegas required for the purpose indicated in his proposition.

Dr. Viegas said these matters of detail would be considered hereafter when the Engineer's report was before the Board.

In reply to a member the chairman said that the area of the Nagpada scheme was something like eight thousand square yards.

The chairman enquired if it was at all desirable to have a recreation or play-ground in the area comprised in the First Nagpada scheme.

With the exception of Dr. Viegas, the rest of the members were of opinion that it was not desirable to have a recreation ground in the locality.

This was put as a substantive motion and carried Dr. Viegas being the only dissentient

SPECIAL COLLECTOR'S AWARDS.

Dr. Viegas moved that in future, with regard to the statement of awards by the Special Collector entered on the agenda, the areas built upon and unbuilt upon be shown and also the cubic capacity of the buildings and whether they abutted on a street and if so, of what dimensions.

The Chairman having pointed out certain difficulties with regard to furnishing the required information in respect of "the areas built and unbuilt upon," Dr. Viegas consented to that part of his motion being withdrawn.

It was then resolved that the chairman should place a plan showing buildings acquired, and add one or two columns to the statement of awards, giving information as to properties acquired.

IMPROVEMENTS ON LONDON LINES.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice moved that in connection with the Board's street schemes the Trust Engineer be requested to report on the feasibility of the following suggestion on London Street Improvements made by Sir Frederick Brammell ;— The basis of the suggested change is to make a pathway on the level of the first storey so as to secure an extra row of shops and two or more covered pavements, the upper of which at least would be comparatively clean. The foot-paths on the tiers could be reached by steps and carried over the side streets by bridges, while bridges would also be thrown over the main thoroughfares at wider intervals. The idea is traced to the famous rows which make the old city of Chester so picturesque through of course in modern London should not follow the exact details of antiquity.

The chairman said that the suggestion was a good one, but he did not see the necessity of asking the Engineer to report upon it.

Mr. Wacha : What is practicable in Chester cannot be practicable in Bombay.

The motion was rejected, Dr. Viegas only voting in favour of it.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE TRUST OPERATIONS.

The chairman said that he had received a communication from the Private Secretary of H. E. the Governor, that his Excellency would be glad to accompany the members of the trust to visit these operations on Thursday morning at 7-45 o'clock. The Trustees, said the chairman, might take his Excellency through the alleys and show him the present condition of Nagpada, and from thence they might proceed to Agripanda. The whole tour would not take more than an hour. He asked the Trustees to meet in front of Messrs. Treacher's shops, Clare Road, Byculla.

The Board then adjourned till Friday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	5	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	10	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	21	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	5	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worlee	0	2	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	17
Total	51	52	163
Total plague deaths to date	81,593	67,383	
Same date last year	69	65	310

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 1,192 as against 1,119 during the previous week. Of the total number 328 died from plague and 5 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 222 and 4 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,203, while that of plague was 428.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending January 4th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	233	171
Poona (including Cantonment)	23	21
Districts.		
Surat	8	4
Thana	37	34
Poona (excluding City)	4	3
Satara	35	14
Kolaba	6	6
Belgaum	148	108
Dharwar	54	25
Kanara	2	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	43	22
Kolhapur	17	7
Cutch	7	3
Baroda territory	12	4
Total	637	424
Week ending 28th Dec.	552	447
Total to date	416,336	325,831

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach Khandeish, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar. Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

THE staff of the Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thall Railway, on the 2 feet 6 inch gauge, consists of Mr. Hodges, Engineer-in-Chief ; Major Wolton, Captain Ashworth, Lieutenant Brough, Lieutenant Chamier, Royal Engineers ; Mr. Addis, and Mr. Harvey, P. W. D. It is intended to make over the Kohat-Thall section to the Military Department for construction, the Public Works Department making the Kushalgarh-Kohat portion of the line.

BISHOP'S VISITATION AT BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

INSTALLATION OF HONORARY CANONS.

THE CHARGE TO THE CLERGY.

YESTERDAY afternoon His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay held a primary visitation at St. Thomas Cathedral. There was a good attendance of the clergy of the Diocese, the roll call indicating the following as being present :—Senior Chaplains : the Ven Archdeacon W. E. Scott, Kirkee ; the Revs. P. B. Horne, Satara ; E. S. Hall, Colaba ; F. N. Hill, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay ; J. H. Beck, Ahmedabad ; W. B. Preston, Deolali ; J. A. Sellar, St. Mary's, Poona ; L. M. Haslope, Deesa ; P. R. Harrison, Ghorpuri. Junior Chaplains : Revs. H. Nelson, Nasirabad ; C. M. Barham, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay ; C. F. W. Hatchell, Byculla ; G. R. A. Courtier, Ahmednagar ; Horace Mould, Bombay ; Church Missionary Society: Revs. W. A. Roberts, Grant Road, Bombay ; L. M. Joshi and F. G. Macartney, Malegaon ; A Manwaring, Nasik ; C. W. Thorne, Robert Money School, Bombay ; D. L. Joshi, Falkland Road ; D. P. Shinde and R. S. Heywood, Divinity School, Poona ; T. Davis, Robert Money School, Bombay ; L. B. Butcher, Nasik ; G. Yesudian, Divinity School, Poona ; H. McNeile, Girgaum ; A. D. Henwood, Divinity School, Poona ; and H. J. Smith, Robert Money School, Bombay ; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel : Rev. C. Gilder, Bombay ; G. Ledgard, Byculla ; J. Taylor, Ahmednagar ; A. Gadney, Dapoli ; H. F. Lord, Karegad, C. King, Kolhapur ; A Gatehouse, Hubli ; K. P. Shinde, Rahuri, Ahmednagar ; A. Kaushik, Betgeri-Gadag, H. C. Bateman, Meri, Leahy, Ahmednagar ; W. J. Bell, Kolhapur. Clergy of the Society of St. John the Evangelist : Fathers J. W. Biscoe, Mazagon ; E. Kershaw, Poona ; A. E. Tovey, Mazagon ; E. T. Elwin and H. S. Moore, Poona ; Revs. J. H. Lord and J. W. Kemble, Umarkhadi ; and S. B. Lotlikar, R. A. Dhoule, F. J. A. Hollings, and E. S. Smart, Poona. Clergy of the Additional Clergy Society : Revs. H. Powell, Lonauli ; R. H. Gundy, Parel ; J. O. Evans, Bhusawal ; and D. W. Kedd, Igatpuri. Mission Community : the Rev. C. S. Rivington, Betgeri-Gadag. Harbour Mission : Rev. H. L. White, Prince's Dock. Other clergy in the Diocese, Rev. R. S. Spooner, head-master, Indo-British Institution, Bombay.

INSTALLATION OF HONORARY CANONS.

Before delivering his Charge to the Clergy, the Bishop installed six honorary Canons of the Cathedral, a special service being held in connection with this ceremony. The clergymen so installed were the Rev. Philip Bruce Horne, M. A., Chaplain of Satara, Mahableshwar ; the Rev. Francis Nathaniel Hill, M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Bombay Presidency ; the Rev. George Ledgard, Diocesan Secretary of the S. P. G. and Missionary Incumbent of St. Paul's, Kamatipura ; the Rev. Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, M. A., Secretary to the Bombay Correspondence Committee of the C. M. S. and Incumbent of the Mission Church, Girgaum : the Rev. Cecil Stansfield Rivington, Missionary Clergyman of Betigri, Gadag, and the Rev. James Taylor, S. P. G. Missionary, Ahmednagar. In formally installing the Canons-elect the Bishop took each by the right hand and lead him to his place in the choir saying : "By virtue of sufficient authority committed to me in this behalf I assign thee this stall in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas Bombay." The service was closed by the singing of hymn 15th, "Come Holy Spirit Our Souls Inspire."

THE BISHOPS CHARGE.

His Lordship then proceeded to read his charge in the course of which he said that at this first formal convocation of the clergy since he assumed charge of the Diocese, he desired to make devout commemoration of those in the Ministry who, in the intervening period, have departed this life and are now resting from their labours. During the year that followed his arrival, though the time was one of abounding sickness, their ranks remained unbroken. The exemption of the clergy from serious illness, when so many were falling around them, was not a little remarkable. Often he thought of this and spoke of it, and thanked God for it. But such happy conditions were not destined to last. In the early months of the year 1900 three of the ablest and most devoted of the brethren were taken in swift succession. His lordship referred to the Rev. William Hope Dixon, of the C. M. S., the Rev. Ernest Brown, of the S. P. G., and the Rev. J. D. Ozanne, Chaplain on the Government Establishment as well as the late Lt.-Colonel Freeman. His lordship thanked his brethren of the clergy for the cordiality of the welcome they gave him, for the respect they uniformly show for his office, for the geniality, kindness, consideration, and confidence which have marked their relations with him, and for their patience in the inexperience which must in some respects characterise the work of a new-comer such as himself. He also testified to his kindly reception by the laity of all classes. After referring to the work of his predecessors, his lordship said :—

Constitutionally I have wide sympathies. I am able often to appreciate the strength of a position which is not my own. I find myself in natural and happy sympathy with the various sections in our own Church, who respectively emphasize different aspects of Divine Truth. I never quarrel with any man because, as it seems to me, he does not see as far as I do, or, it may be, in quite the same way. I have never believed that the interests of the Church were promoted by contempt of other systems or by an attitude of aloofness from those who represent them. I make much allowance always for the varying constitutions of different minds, and for the inevitable influence of tradition and up-bringing. I welcome work for Christ by whomsoever it may be done, and I desire to co-operate, as far as possible, in the work of all good men. At the same time I cannot feel any sympathy for what is sometimes called "Undenominationalism" or "the Common Platform of Christianity." I believe that wherever there is earnestness in religion, there will be thought and enquiry and strong conviction, and that men will in consequence join themselves to the Society which represents best the convictions they have formed. I believe also that an education and discipline are necessary for the Christian life, which only the teaching of a Society, and the devotional system enjoined by it, can furnish. I cannot, therefore, assent to the views of those who minimise the importance of the doctrine of the Church with a view to promoting union among Christians. I rejoice in strong clear teaching and strong Church principles. I am thankful for the work done by my predecessors in this particular and for the extent to which their example has moulded the tone and practice of the Diocese. I believe that what people crave for is certainly,—an earnest, definite presentment of truth "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle ?" I exhort my brethren of the clergy of all sections, not to be content with mere sentiment, or to try to reconcile the differences of Christians by slackness of grasp in fundamentals. The real way to promote unity is by cultivating loyalty to the Church, together with charity to all Christians.

THE SYNOD.

The loan of consecrated Churches for Presbyterian and Wesleyan Services was dealt with at length by the Bishop who said :—

During the last two years there has been much correspondence, and, I regret to say, also some heated controversy, on the Regulations of the Government of India affecting the loan of consecrated Churches for Presbyterian and Wesleyan Services. It is much to be deplored that such should have arisen after the long interval of nearly forty years from the time of Bishop Cotton, during which the Regulations then prescribed have worked apparently without friction. Who is to be held accountable for the change, it is perhaps impossible to determine. The authorities of the Church of Scotland aver that formerly the Bishops and Chaplains of the Church of England exercised their power, as a rule, in a friendly and reasonable manner. Of recent years, however, there seems to have been a change of attitude on the part of many of those representing the Church of England in India, which has occasioned complaints on the part of Scotch chaplains of unfair treatment involving hardship."

I have no means of testing the accuracy of this statement, but I doubt very much whether there can ever have been a time when there was a more earnest and unanimous desire to adopt a respectful, conciliatory, and liberal attitude towards those to whom the Regulations apply than exists at present, in the minds of the Bishops. The situation is without doubt, one of delicacy ; feelings are sensitive and easily excited ; indeed, in reading the communications of the Established Church of Scotland to the Secretary of State, it is difficult to resist the impression that wounded feeling has had more to do with the present controversy than substantial grievance. However such feelings may have been occasioned, I know I may speak for the Bishops when I say, that their wish assuredly is that our attitude towards those who work alongside of us in India should be one of respect, consideration, and friendliness. Such an attitude can well be observed on our part consistently with a firm adherence to principle and the determination to safeguard our own position and rights. Lord Elgin's Regulations of 1898 invaded the principle of consecration, and trespassed on its legal and spiritual consequences by transferring the ultimate control of our consecrated Churches from the spiritual to the secular authority. They were prepared under the erroneous assumption that the places of worship provided by Government were intended not only for the use of the Church of England, but also for the Established Church of Scotland, the Wesleyans, and any other denominations that the Government of India might from time to time designate. It was pointed out by the late Metropolitan, Dr. Johnson, that this could not have been the original intention of Government, "because by the terms of the deed of consecration the building consecrated is definitely handed over and set apart for the celebration of divine service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and, it is, by the decree of consecration, publicly declared that it shall so continue hereafter separated and consecrated."

TWO ARGUMENTS

have been put forward in answer to the plea of consecration:—The first is, that as the ecclesiastical law of England has not been introduced into India, the supposed legal consequences of consecration do not hold good in this country. And the second is, that the Churches were allowed to be consecrated inadvertently on the part of the Government of India, and on the part of the Established Church of Scotland in India, the full legal effect of the proceeding not having been apprehended. In either case the Church of Scotland was not disposed to recognize the legal objection to the common use of Government Churches, on the ground that they had been consecrated and set apart for the services of the Church of England. This led the Secretary of State to call for legal opinions on the subject, and the advice he received in reply was that where Churches in India have been consecrated for the services of the Church of England, the control over them is vested in the consecrating authority; and that the Government of India, under the law as it exists, cannot require that consecrated Churches should be used for the services of other bodies, without the consent of the authorities for whose use they have been set apart." The Secretary of State, on receiving this opinion, informed the authorities of the Church of Scotland that by law the ultimate control of Government Churches in India, consecrated for the services of the Church of England rests with the Bishops and the Metropolitan.

Previous to this the regulations of the Government of India of 1899, superseding those of Lord Elgin, had been issued, restoring to the spiritual authorities the ultimate decision of any differences that might arise in connection with applications for the use of Government Churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England. It would seem that the settlement thus come to, after so much debate and enquiry, ought to be accepted as a final one. Unfortunately, however, the Established Church of Scotland has declared its inability to acquiesce in it. It has informed the Secretary of State "that no regulations can be regarded as satisfactory which compel the chaplains of the Church of Scotland to ask the permission of the chaplains of another denomination for the use of Churches built by Government for all British soldiers, or which leave the ultimate decision as to use of these Churches in the hands of the Metropolitan or other Anglican dignitary." And that if the law be as the Secretary of State has declared, namely, "that the Church of England has the right to the exclusive control of Churches built by Government out of public funds for British-born European soldiers, the Committee feel that it will be necessary to use all constitutional means for the repeal of a law so invidious and unjust, and they have little doubt the country will support them in their contention."

It asks, that when Church of Scotland is to use any particular Church, the authority to do so shall be given by a representative of the Government, and the hours at which it is to be used by the Church of Scotland also fixed by the same authority." It states its opinion, "that when the erection of new Churches is not required, it will be necessary for the Government to effect legislation to alter the existing law, which hands over the control of Churches built for all Protestants to the authorities of one denomination, who are thus enabled to exclude all other Protestants from using them." It proposes, that, "the Government should bring its pressure to bear once and for all on the authorities of the Church of England to waive any right of control which they may be held to have over Garrison Churches, which they have been allowed to consecrate when the full legal effect of consecration was not apprehended." This last proposal shews the inability of the Scottish Establish Church to understand our position.

THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSECRATION,

and the spiritual effects which follow it, are understood in the same way throughout the whole Anglican Communion. No bishop would be found to consecrate a Church anywhere unless it were either previously conveyed to Church trustees, or satisfactory security obtained that it would be devoted in perpetuity to worship according to the rites of our Church. Such security the Government of India has always furnished by becoming the consenting party to the deed of consecration. The Established Church of Scotland asks us to waive the fact of consecration, not realizing, probably, that for us to do so would be to betray the principle of consecration, and would affect not ourselves only, but the whole communion to which we belong. For this reason, it may be taken as certain that no concession on that point can ever be made, and if any Government should be found hereafter to act in violation of the security given, and to transfer from our control Churches solemnly set apart for our services, such a proceeding would be resisted with the whole strength of the Church of England both in India and everywhere else. But while we can never surrender the control of our consecrated buildings, we are most anxious, not only to be loyal to the spirit of the Regulations, but also to interpret them liberally. At the Synod the Bishops resolved upon a common line of action, which they expressed in the following resolution: "That the Bishops will readily concede the use of Churches to Presbyterians and Wesleyans for Parade Services, wherever no accommodation of a suitable character, such as a prayer-room, exists, or can be provided by the Commanding Officer, provided that, there is no interference with the regular services of the Church." The Church of Scotland demands that it shall not be required to hold its services in a hall or room, if a Government Church exists in the station. But in some stations our Churches are simple barrack-rooms which our people have made comely and ecclesiastical in appearance by their own skill and outlay. The necessity is that such a room should be devoted to the exclusive use of religious services. When Presbyterians or others can obtain this from any Commanding Officer, they have it in their power to make a Church for themselves, and it would surely be unnecessary, in such a case, that they should ask for the use of the Church of England building. But whenever it is evident that there would be any inconvenience, or discomfort, or detriment to reverence, by holding Presbyterian or Wesleyan Services in any room available for the purpose, then the Bishops will grant the use of the Church for Parade Services. Here it may be mentioned that the Bishops understand the regulations of the Government of India to apply to Parade Services only. The authorities of the Church of Scotland seem to have interpreted them in a wider sense. At all events they have informed the Secretary of State that they "cannot consider facilities reasonable unless they include (1) Parade Service when such is required; (2) The use of the Church for a voluntary service when our numbers justify it, and it does not entail unreasonable inconvenience of a larger body of another denomination; (3) The right to use the Church for the administration of the sacraments and performance of marriages by a minister of the Church at times to be arranged, even if the numbers of Presbyterians quartered at the station do not require the Church for Parade Services." To concede these various uses of our Churches would be

AN ENTIRELY NEW DEPARTURE.

A similar proposal was made in Bishop Cotton's time and opposed by him as impracticable. I am far from saying that there are not circumstances in which it might be possible to make some concession, but it would not be the general case. The Bishop must in every case decide, and I am sure that it would prove generally impossible to arrange satisfactorily for two sets of services in the same Church on Sunday, during the limited number of hours which are alone available in the Indian climate. And it must be remembered that the Parade Service stands on a totally different footing from other kinds of services on account of its official character. The Army is a limb of the State; its official service is an act representative of our national belief and worship. Because of this it is a duty incumbent upon us all to safeguard the reverence and dignity of that particular service. A voluntary service is not the same thing. If soldiers or others attend it, they do so in their private capacity, and if they prefer a different kind of service from that which the Church of England supplies, it is surely not unreasonable that they should find the accommodation they require in which to hold it. In addition to parade services voluntary services, and the administration of the sacraments, our Churches are claimed for marriages and burials, that is, there is no use to which a Church can be put which is not included in the present demand. On no other theory could such a demand be alleged to be reasonable than that Government holds our Churches for the common use of all denominations of Non-Romanists. This is the theory which has taken possession of the minds of the authorities of the Church of Scotland and accounts for the strong feeling which has been exhibited in the controversy. But in fact it is entirely without foundation. There was never such an intention present in the mind of Government. The Secretary of State pointed this out forcibly in the correspondence. "In the conversation which took place here between the deputation of the Scotch Church and myself earlier in the year the idea that was then clearly uppermost in the minds of the representatives of the Scotch Church was a belief that all Churches, constructed wholly or in part from Government funds, should be under secular authority, so that all denominations might, upon applying to that authority, obtain the use of such buildings. I do not believe such a principle, however plausible it may be in theory, is practicable. It belongs to bygone days, when a belief, since exploded, in the possibility of a general undenominational religion common to all Christians prevailed to some extent. The War Office in this country, as I have ascertained, no longer builds Churches common to all denominations: when a Church is built, it is assigned to the use of the denomination whose proved wants it supplies. In India this practice has from the earliest days of the East India Company prevailed. The Church of England, to which community the overwhelming mass of the British in India belongs, has been recognised by successive statutes; and in the great majority of cases the Churches used by it have been consecrated, the cost of their construction, maintenance, and decoration having, in consequence of the knowledge that they would be consecrated, been to a very large extent defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. Over such Churches, I believe, from the best legal opinions I can obtain, the consecrating authority has the control. I should be very sorry to see Presbyterians exclude themselves from worshipping in such Churches, but if they decline to apply to those who have alone legal authority over such structures, they do so exclude themselves."

The Churches were built for the accommodation of all Non-Romanist no doubt, not, however, with a view to giving to each denomination its own form of service, but on the not unreasonable supposition that small minorities would be willing to accept the worship of the Church of England. It is much to be hoped that reasonable counsels will prevail, that the Church of Scotland will not press for what we cannot give, and for what would be found unworkable in practice, but will work alongside of us in the spirit of friendship on the basis of the regulations.

DEVELOPMENT OF MISSIONARY WORK.

Perhaps the most important subject which occupied the attention of the Synod, remarked his Lordship, was that of the development of Missionary work:—

The Bishops recognize that the great and sacred function of the Church in India is to bring to the minds of the people of the country the knowledge of the Gospel of Salvation. They earnestly desire that a higher sense of duty in this respect should be awakened among their countrymen, and they feel that the object to strive to for is, that the Church in each diocese should, as a body, recognize the duty and work unitedly with purpose of heart to discharge it to the best of its power. At present it cannot be said that there is, in our diocese, united and corporate effort for the spread of Christianity. Missionary Societies are at work in them. They are supported and to a large extent administered from England. They appeal for help each to its own clientele of sympathisers. Congregations in the diocese help them to the extent of an annual or biennial offertory. But the minds of European congregations are not in the general case exercised on the subject of Missions: they are not interested in them; they do not observe their work; they are not at all aware of what is being done or attempted, it may be, in their own immediate neighbourhood. It is believed that it might gradually produce a change if there were a Diocesan Board with the Bishop at its head, the purpose of which would be to promote the missionary spirit and to organize regular help, material, moral, and spiritual from every congregation in the diocese. The purpose of such a board would not be to interfere in any way with the administrative work of the Societies, or to control their operations; nor is it to be supposed that those who at present subscribe to particular Societies would transfer their subscriptions to a Diocesan Missionary Fund. The Societies and their helpers would go on as they are doing, but the Board would endeavour to

CREATE THE SENSE OF MISSIONARY DUTY

where it does not now exist; it would assist chaplains by literature and suggestions to put the matter before their people; it would set on foot and develop a system of regular giving throughout the year, and would train a sentiment and public opinion on the subject, which would, with God's blessing, be fruitful of good results. We cannot, without danger to ourselves, acquiesce in the apathy which exists in the minds of our people; we cannot settle ourselves down in view of it, and say we have tried our best and we cannot change it. The neglect of Missions means the decay of the spiritual life. It is a forsaking of the primary function for which our Lord called the Church into existence, and from such unfaithfulness the loss of her vital energies must ensue. This, I am convinced, is to some extent the cause of the loss of the spiritual instincts, of the growth of indifference and worldliness, of the decay of sympathy, of the canker of selfishness, which are visible amongst us. We are not as a body doing what Christ expects of us and depends upon us to do in this country. We are here occupying the ground, we are in possession of the leverage of social influence, and yet we are making no adequate or united effort to combat the prejudice, to dispel the wrong views, to counteract the mistaken impressions of duty, which are so largely prevalent on the Missionary subject. Of course, my brethern of the clergy, the magnetism which alone can create and develop the missionary spirit must proceed, in the first instance, from you. A zeal for the souls of the people of this land must burn in the hearts of chaplains before it can be kindled in the congregations to which they minister. It is a fatal thing if a man should ever allow himself to say, "this matter is one for which I am not responsible, I did not come to this country to do it, it is not in my agreement, I cannot do it without neglecting the duties for the performance of which I draw my income and to which I am bound to attend."

CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARY DUTIES.

It is not suggested that a chaplain should perform the duties which appertain to the office of a Missionary. In many stations a chaplain's time is fully occupied with his European work, and if it were otherwise Government might reasonably object to any chaplain undertaking double duties. But no Christian, especially no ordained minister of Christ, can hold himself discharged from responsibility for the souls of those, whoever they may be, in the midst of whom he lives. Christ died for them, and "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." Every chaplain is bound as a servant of Christ to think of the Native people of his station as well as of his own flock; he is bound to pray for them; he is bound to manifest among them the holy example of a Christian life; further than that, he is bound to exercise towards them a watchful and generous Christian sympathy; he should show a disposition to be their friend; he should help them as opportunity offers; he should try to interest his congregation in them; and I believe myself that if this were done, congregations would generally respond. For often, as matters at present stand, the chaplain is no more than any other Sahib towards the Native community; his attitude is in no way different; sometimes his dress is indistinguishable; he knows no more of the language; he cannot speak to them or get into touch with them, or convey to them any true impression of the Christian gentleman, or the Christian priest. I know full well it is easy to drift into this attitude, but I maintain it is altogether wrong, and that no clergyman ought to be in India without qualifying himself by knowledge of the language and by cultivating the necessary dispositions to be the friend and helper of the Native peoples. The Bishops' desire is that all Christian congregations should be

CENTRES OF MISSIONARY ACTIVITY.

Such they may become if the chaplains are at heart missionaries. One congregation in this diocese supports a catechist to minister to a congregation of the Natives and the Natives join in the worship of the Station Church. It gladdened my heart to find this, and whether or no the same form of effort is always practicable, I earnestly trust that the time is coming when we shall see all European congregations doing something for the Native communities in their neighbourhood. I propose to print in an appendix to this Charge, correspondence with the Government of India, on the subject of admitting chaplains to the higher standard examination in the Vernacular and Classical languages of India, and the corresponding rewards. It will be seen that I have earnestly advocated the encouragement of linguistic studies and I trust that chaplains coming into this diocese will in some measure be influenced by my wishes and convictions.

INDIAN CLERGY.

I can only touch lightly on the Resolution of the Synod in which the desire is expressed that a greater number of educated Native gentlemen may offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders. The Bishops feel that the Church will gain influence if all classes of Indians are represented in her ministry. This, indeed, is a matter of primary importance, considering the exaggerated sentiment respecting class distinctions, which is deeply rooted in the minds of the people.

At present we have few converts from the higher classes. There are formidable barriers to stop their increase, which only time can remove. The accession to our ranks of educated men of good social position would give a forward impetus to our work. We shall gain them by and by, for the tide is flowing strongly towards the Christian Faith, and will bring the best minds along with it. The want of means may be, at present, a hindrance. We cannot offer the salaries which educated men can generally earn in other callings. But the spirits that we seek to win will look beyond worldly inducements. There is no people on the face of the earth in whom enthusiasm produces more abundant fruit than it does among the people of India. The most refined are often the simplest in their tastes and wants, and none excel them in the power of surrendering the wants they have. It may be the Church in India will always be poor, but its poverty will not deter the best of its sons from offering themselves for the ministry. When the holy enthusiasm of a saving faith enters into their souls, and the love of Christ constrains them, they will rejoice to serve Him in the life of poverty. For this sure and certain hope of the future we are content to wait. The first fruits of it have even now been reaped in such a life as that of Father Goreh, the delightful narrative of which by Father Gardner lies before me as I write. The harvest will follow in due season.

His Lordship considered one of the happiest circumstances of the last two years to be the completion of the work of revising the Marathi translation of the prayer book and briefly touched upon the grievance affecting Native Christians in regard to the succession duties, and then spoke at some length on the question of

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The Resolution on the subject of Sunday Observance, said his Lordship, only reiterated the leading principles affecting the subject, which have been articulated again and again in the numberless discussions of it which have taken place in Church assemblies in recent years. It is much to be desired that these principles be kept in view, and pressed as opportunity offers in India. The decay of Church-going and the secularization of the Sunday are as plainly marked features in the habits of European society here as they are of social life in England. A very large proportion of our fellow-countrymen seem to be breaking away from the sacred and ancient traditions of a day of worship and of rest. The mere antiquity of the observance of such a day, the fact that it has been traced back to a period of thousands of years before the time of Moses, and that not in one nation only, but in many, is sufficient evidence that it is rooted in the deep instincts of human nature. There is a singular want of reverence and a strange defect in the historical sense of any one who can make light of such an institution. Nor is there any need now to discuss the utterly unhistorical plea that the Sabbath is a mere festival of the Jewish Church, deriving its sanctity from the Levitical Law. Every student of the subject knows that the Levitical Law only incorporated the unwritten requirement which for ages previously had guided the practice of a large proportion of mankind. As Hooker says: "Moral law requireth this hallowing of a seventh part of our time, throughout the age of the whole world." And what the history of the day indicates, the teaching of Christ confirm. He has emphasized the principle that the day was made for man. To man's well-being it is necessary—to the development of the powers of his manhood; to the education and discipline of his faculties; to the maintenance of his fellowship and union with God. If there is in man a spiritual faculty which is capable of communion with the Spirit of God, such a faculty surely requires its appropriate exercise. It requires suggestions of thoughts and motives, of possibilities, and duties, which rise into the spiritual realm. It requires periodic rest from the work of the world. It requires opportunities for meditation and worship. Without such provision the spiritual faculty either remains in an undeveloped state, or else it suffers atrophy. This is one side of the matter, and our Lord has laid down the complementary principal that He is Lord of the Sabbath. Man has a duty to himself,—to educate in its completeness, the wonderful and complex nature which God has given him. But he has also a duty to God, to honour and worship Him as the Giver of all good. For the discharge of both these duties the setting apart of one day in seven is the divinely-appointed provision and security. Notwithstanding these weighty considerations, founded alike in the Law of God, the nature of man, and immemorial tradition, laxity of sentiment and of habits with respect to Sunday observance has greatly increased in recent years. How to account for it is difficult to tell. In England it may be due in some measure to increased intercourse with Continental nations. Probably it is more largely due to a development of the spirit of independence, and aversion to discipline which is found so commonly in persons of all classes in our day. In the case of some it may be due to materialistic views of life, which, of course destroy the foundations on which the obligation of Sunday observance rests. If a man believe there is no soul, no spiritual nature, that intellectual phenomena are due entirely to material causes, that man is no better than the beasts, except in so far as a finer physical organism secures a greater degree of intelligence, and that he has no higher destiny than they have, it is obvious that, if there be any motive to Sunday observance, it can only be one in keeping with these views, such as the physical desirability of rest and change of occupations. I should, however, be disposed to doubt whether these views are held by any but the smallest minority. On the other hand, I regard with apprehension their probable spread under present conditions. They are at least diffused abroad in the popular scientific and philosophical literature which many read. They are discussed in superficial popular talk, and, if there be no counteractive force in Christian teaching, it is surely inevitable that traditional impressions will decline, the sense of Christian duty will die out, and persons will become more and more slaves to inclination and popular sentiment. My observation both in England and in India leads me to believe that the neglect of Sunday is chiefly due to an excessive and undisciplined appetite for pleasure. The appetite manifests itself in many forms. One is the extravagant taste for novel-reading which has transformed our bookshops and libraries within my memory. Another is the constant craving for holidays and outings. A third is the daily demand in the case of many for sports and pastimes, and the nightly demand for excitement. And a fourth is an apparent inability on the part of increasing numbers to exercise any kind of restraint in these matters even on a Sunday and a disposition on the contrary to dedicate Sunday more than other days to their special gratification.

THE GROWTH OF SUNDAY SECULARIZATION.

is much to be deprecated in a country like India. I have heard the thoughtless and short-sighted remark that as no strictness of observance on our part would influence the natives, so no laxity can do them any harm. It is distressing to hear that kind of argument, for it shows an ignorance or entire forgetfulness of the real situation. The people of India have strong religious instincts. They are careful in the observance of their religious duties. Many of them regard it as being of the very essence of religion to practise self-denial. The more intelligent and educated among them are exercised as to the nature of Christianity, and the sincerity of Christians. Our religion was never more on its trial in India than it is at the present day, and if they see on the one hand that the observance of one day in seven has been acknowledged from remote antiquity as a moral obligation, that is enjoined in the Old and New Testaments, and that it is specially emphasized in the teaching of Christ, and if, on the other hand, they notice, as they must do, that Christians are utterly careless with respect to its observance, that only the minority treat Sunday as a sacred day at all, and that the rest make it a day of work, self-indulgence or pleasure-seeking, they can scarcely form a high opinion of the influence of Christianity on its own professors. It cannot be doubted that the thoughtless habits of many of our people are a formidable hindrance to the spread of Christianity in India. The Bishops ask the clergy to impress upon the people, for whom they are responsible, the duty of attendance at public worship, of avoiding public entertainments or organized amusements on the Lord's day, of reducing Sunday labour to a minimum.

The pressure will probably be most welcome and effectual if exercised in private and personal intercourse, rather than in public exhortation or protest. It is right to preach periodical sermons on the duty of Sunday observance. The first Sunday after Easter might be dedicated annually to this purpose. But people are not so much influenced by a sermon as they are by conversations, especially the conversation of a man whom they respect and like. My conviction is that through shyness and sensitiveness we are far too backward in speaking to our people on subjects like this. To the leaders of the social life of stations, to persons of high position and influence, to heads of families, I think it is our bounden duty to speak. If such things as Sunday picnics and parties or other forms of amusement are set on foot in a station, I think we ought to plead privately with the promoters to desist from them. Much will depend on the spirit, temper, courtesy, and forbearance with which this is done. We run the risk of a rebuff or a caustic rejoinder. If there are flaws in our own Christian practice, they are not unlikely to be mentioned or hinted at. But we ought to exercise courage, and be willing to suffer if need be. One thing I have noticed with pain and disappointment. It is that people in prominent positions not unfrequently choose Sunday as a day on which to travel. If they are going on tour or to the hills, or on any sort of journey, for pleasure or business, they start on Sunday. The reason for this is not apparent. They are not so pressed for time. Often their doing so excludes the possibility of Church-going; it devolves additional labour on servants and others; it is always an injurious example. I would plead very earnestly with all whom I can influence to discontinue a practice which is a wound to religion and a hindrance to the progress of Christianity in this country.

A TEACHING ORDER.

The relation of the Church to different Christian bodies, the work of the Indian Church and Association were passed under review and the Bishop then referred to the need that is felt for the establishment of a celibate Teaching Order to carry on educational work in India.

The great defect of education in this country, as at present organized continued his Lordship is the absence, except under Christian auspices, of moral and spiritual influences, the one end in view seems to be the passing of examinations. Young people are crammed up for this purpose by teachers of every variety of religious persuasion, many of them probably of no religion at all. The all important end of the training of character is scarcely thought of, nor is it realized that true education is not the mere acquisition of knowledge or literary and scientific proficiency, but the drawing out of the best capabilities of individuals, spiritual as well as intellectual, that they may be devoted to worthy ends. It is distressing to think how little is done to infuse the religious spirit with its pure motives, its high integrity, its unselfish ends, its lofty aspirations, into the minds and hearts of the educated youth of India. There is need for a great extension of Christian educational activity, and the best results can only be obtained through personal influence,—the contact and companionship of Christian educated minds with the minds of students, so that the personality of the truly educated and spiritual man, his habits, his ways of living, thinking, reasoning, and acting may impress themselves on the consciousness of the learners. For educational work of this kind, detachment from domestic ties must prove of great assistance. Companionship with pupils would absorb all leisure time. Family claims domestic duties not to speak of the distractions, anxieties, and burdens which appertain to married life in India would greatly limit the capabilities of men for doing such absorbing and difficult work. We want to find men who have the love of Christ in their hearts and are fond of teaching, who are able to appreciate the greatness of the opportunity that exists for spiritualising the youth of India by means of education, to come out here with the purpose of living the celibate life and to put themselves at the disposal of the Bishops.

The arrangement might possibly be to establish a central house, from which the members of the community would go to different places in India, returning occasionally to the centre for rest and refreshment, specially during vacations. Under such circumstances community life would not be continuous, but some of its chief advantages would be secured. What a splendid opportunity there is for such a work in Bombay, if the men were forthcoming, and if they were, I believe the funds would not be lacking to establish, first of all, a hostel for students, and afterwards a college, and to build up gradually a Teaching Order which would be valuable for service at different centres throughout the Diocese.

THE DIOCESE.

His Lordship then returned to subjects pertaining more immediately to the Work of the Diocese, "The Diocesan Record," The appointment of Honorary Canons to the Cathedral, Episcopal Work, the Returns of Chaplains, and the subject of Church Services, and continuining his Lordship said:—

I am thankful to note that nineteen out of the twenty-five chaplains have Saints' day celebrations of the Holy Communion. But what of the remaining six? You surely recognise it to be your duty to give the opportunity for Holy Communion on every day for which a special Collect, Epistle, and Gospel are appointed. It does not follow that you will celebrate, which, of course, the rubric excludes you from doing unless the requisite number be present but you ought to be in Church, and even if there be no congregation, you should read the Ante-Communion with Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the day. It is a sad and unbecoming thing if, as I have noticed once or twice, the clergy utterly forget the occurrence of a Saint's day, and allow it to pass by without either observation or comment.

I see that only ten chaplains have stated in their replies that they have special services in Advent and Lent, but I believe the number is larger. The question was not specifically asked, and those who have given the information have done so in stating their scheme of services, I can only express the hope that the practice is universal, and if any chaplain allow these holy seasons to pass by without affording special opportunities to his people, and addressing to them some special teaching, I would urge him to remedy what must be pronounced to be a serious neglect.

Some Chaplains state in their replies that they have no definite rule or system for visiting any except sick persons in their stations; others observe that they do not visit dissenters and those who in towns attend the services of a Church other than the one for which they are responsible. I have read these statements with regret. I am convinced from long experience that diligent visiting at regular intervals is the very soul of our work; nor do I think it legitimate to pass over dissenters unless they experessly decline visits.

In my last London parish I had a population of eight thousand souls. I personally visited every family once a year, making no kind of distinction between members of our Church, Roman Catholics, or Protestant Dissenters. This was, of course, a most laborious and even exhausting undertaking. It occupied an amount of time which one was tempted to think sometimes might have been more profitably used in other efforts. It made study almost impossible. It reduced to a minimum the time for recreation, and often excluded it altogether. But before I was called to resign that work, I had made abundant proof of its utility. It did not perhaps bring outsiders to Church in the numbers that might have been expected, but it built up an influence in the parish which could not have been gained in any other way. It conveyed to the minds of the people the impression that the Church was doing its duty. It consolidated friendship, regard and confidence. It induced all classes to welcome our ministries. And it gave us the control of the public life of the place. We had it in our power to prevent the establishment of injurious influences, and to promote successfully all that contributed to the social and material well-being of our people. I have formed the conviction that in our Church among all classes of people, visiting is the great secret of strength. The Romans do not practise it in England as we do. They see their people in the confessional. But their influence is of a different kind from ours. Ours is personal, theirs is official. I am speaking, of course, of the general case, and I believe I state it correctly. The personal influence is the influence which tells with our fellow-countrymen wherever they may be in the world. Friendship, sympathy, unselfishness, geniality of disposition, and of manners together with religious earnestness, constitute our leverage. To possess oneself of it ought not to be so difficult in Indian stations as in English parishes. In the former numbers are small, and social intercourse is much more practicable. I have seen with dismay the opinion expressed that the educated gentlefolk do not want to be visited and in these visitation returns the statement is made in one or two cases that the chaplain does not visit that class professionally. I am utterly at a loss to understand the logic of such a sentiment or rule of action. It has, to my certain knowledge, done harm in London, and occasioned loss to the Church. Those who are thus passed over resent it as negligence, and the sense of remissness, in what they see to be an obvious duty, gives rise to prejudice which hinders the work. People will seldom perhaps say anything, but they feel a great deal, and the strongest natures are influenced by feeling. I have proved that if you deal with all classes equally your action will be esteemed. I earnestly exhort you, my brethren, to be diligent in visiting both the sick and the whole in your station. You are pledged to it by your ordination vows, and apart from that, our work must be barren of the best results if this necessary means of furthering it be neglected or imperfectly done. It is a duty I certainly expect of every clergyman in the Diocese, and I cannot place chaplains in charge of important stations, or retain them in such stations for any length of time, if I come to be aware that it is being neglected.

RETURNS OF MISSIONARIES.

On this subject Bishop said: The Returns which have been made by the Missionaries concern by far the most sacred and deeply interesting function of the Church in an Indian diocese, namely, its ministrations to the Natives of the country. In the full and accurate record of facts which the Returns contain, there is much to surprise, disappoint and sadden, but there is also much to encourage and cheer. It must be said frankly, for there is no possibility of concealing or explaining away the circumstance, that for some reason or other, Missionary work in the Bombay Diocese is deplorably and distressingly weak. This is especially true of Bombay itself, the second City of the British Empire, and the gate or entrance to India. If any one visiting India were to form his impressions of the Missionary work of the Church from what he finds here, they would surely be impressions of inertness and failure. We have a population of close upon a million souls. Out of that, we have in Bombay City as adherents of all the Missions of the Church, under eight hundred Native Christians, about half of whom are communicants. It is gratifying to observe that though these numbers are phenominally small they have been slowly increasing. The increase, such as it is, seems to indicate the hopefulness of the work. The desire for the true religion is by no means lacking in the hearts of the people. Large numbers of them are able to recognize it, and I believe, ready to embrace it if only the necessary impulse and encouragement were supplied.

Ahmednagar is the solitary instance in the Diocese of a really large and progressive Mission. It has at the present time a noble aggregate of 4,598 baptized Christians, 1,000 of whom are communicants. These numbers gladden one's heart, and there is reason to believe that they are only the first fruits of a greater harvest which is ripening. Cristianity has already possessed the hearts of thousands more whom the Missionaries cannot prepare for baptism. It is the old cry, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." There are only 7 ordained Missionaries and 13 Catechists at present at work in the Mission. Their time is fully occupied in ministering to their respective congregations, and they cannot undertake new responsibilities. A mission like Ahmednagar requires periodical additions to its clerical staff, and this, again, demands corresponding additions to the number of Catechists and Agents.

I have spoken of the scarcity and inadequacy of the supplies which the home Societies are alone able to send us for the maintenance and furtherance of Missionary work, but, indeed, they compare most favourably with the amounts collected in aid of Missions in India. As far as I have been able to ascertain, these latter do not in this Diocese much exceed in the aggregate £1,000 per annum.

The C. M. S. collects the largest amount in the Diocese, but it does not exceed on the average £400 a year, though there may be small local contributions not included in its total. The S.S.J.E., in Poona and Bombay, collects an almost equal amount. The total funds collected by the S. P. G. and the W. M. A. do not quite amount to £100 a year, an amazingly small result considering the extent of the work which is being done by the Society in the Diocese. I fill that at least some strong effort should be made to increase it. The amount collected by the Rev. C. S. Rivington is about £75 annually. The poverty of the diocesan contributions to the work of Missions is a striking proof, if that were needed, of the feebleness of the interest which is taken in them by the European community in this country.

I have invited suggestions in the Visitation questions with respect to means of increasing interest.

After a fitting acknowledgment of Famine Relief work his Lordship concluded:—

And now, dear brethren in the Lord, I desire to commend you and your work very earnestly to God's blessing. I trust that the words I have just read may at least indicate the deep and sincere interest I feel in all that concerns the Diocese. If I should be spared to work for any length of time among you, I may perhaps hope to speak more usefully on a future occasion. It will be my constant effort to carry forward the work of Christ's Church, and to help in all efforts which tend to the well-being of the Indian people. In my belief social progress is indissolubly associated with the spread of Christianity. I am therefore devoted to Missionary work, not only because it is my duty to help, encourage, and strengthen all who are engaged in it, but even more because I want to help my country, in however small and humble a way, to discharge its duty to the Indian people, and I am firmly convinced that our national duty is bound up with our loyalty to Christ.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute are reminded that a special meeting of the general body is called for this evening at half past 5 o'clock, to reconsider the question of increasing the quarterly subscriptions, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-8-0 and for other very important matters. Life members as well as the quarterly paying members will do well to attend this meeting.

W. J. GREENE,

4, Colaba Causeway.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Job Charnock is generally credited with having been gifted with exceptional commercial foresight when he fixed on the last big basin up the Hooghly as the site for the city which has since become the foremost port of our Indian Empire. In those days the river presented no problems in navigation for ocean-going steamers and there were then no Kidderpore Docks, otherwise it is conceivable that the clearness even of his vision might have become dimmed in the dust of controversy that since the construction of the docks has become one of the chief components of our commercial atmosphere. Little wonder is it then that proposals or suggestions proporting to improve the capacity of the port should to-day receive the closest attention and the sharpest scrutiny from those who are most directly interested in the working of the docks and the present and future prosperity of the port. Quite recently a suggestion had been put forward by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to construct an additional dock at Luff Point for the purpose of dealing with the coal trade, having especial regard to the prospective increase in this trade, and this week a river pic-nic, consisting of many of the most prominent members of the mercantile community and a number of officials has taken place to view the site of the proposed dock. Whether this visit of inspection will enable the "illuminati" to arrive at a definite conclusion it is as yet too early to say, but it is open to doubt whether the scheme in spite of certain unquestionable advantages will be proceeded with. Without going into the pros and cons the determining factor will be the question of cost, which is estimated by Mr. Wynne at 75 lakhs of rupees, and though the linking up with the Jherria coal-field when the proposed railway connection will have been completed would undoubtedly represent a shorter lead to that field, there is nevertheless no sufficient indication that the prospective dimensions of the coal trade are likely to be such as to require this second outlet. Mr. Cable's evidence to the Committee of Enquiry into the working of the Port Trust will no doubt be one of the factors in determining this point. As that Committee has presumably nearly finished its public sittings, it may be permissible to make a short reference to the impression left by the evidence that has so far been published. Broadly speaking one comes away from it with the idea that the port is not so badly administered after all, and that what has been elicited is of the negative character that many of the charges of inefficient management and uneconomical working have not been established. In this connection I might cite one little item. A good many of the witnesses considered the special toll objectionable though they were unable to give really tenable grounds for their views, and some of them, when pressed, admitted that if the special toll were made permanent and were called "river dues" it would cease to be a stumbling block. A manifest example of "the rose by any other name would smell—" a great deal sweeter. Apart from this, however, some of the witnesses do not seem to have been very clear as to the nature of the reforms that were required, and there was at times a suspicious resemblance in the proceedings to the scene in which the populace assembled round the King's palace was simultaneously clamouring for "more bread, less taxes," and "less bread, more taxes."

Passing the business of the week in review it must be admitted that it has been generally dull and that the position of the money market and the fears in respect to the future continue to boom very large in all forecasts of market values. As a matter of fact the general position of the money market is decidedly better, not only are the visible supplies fairly large, but some of them have reached the market and will doubtless contribute towards meeting any unforeseen demands. As regards invisible supplies it is, of course, impossible to attempt any forecast, as these largely depend on the continuance of gold shipments from Europe and Australia. This week the market is estimated to have actually received or to have still to get about £500,000, and there is roughly speaking another £400,000 or 500 000 of gold on the way. In addition to this 19 lakhs of Council wire were taken, and the Government have further increased their weekly amounts of Council Drafts from 60 to 70 lakhs, so that there should be no recurrence of the stringency which paralysed operators about a fortnight ago. It was doubtless the immediate prospect of the considerable additions represented by the quantities of gold enumerated above, combined with the addition of the Council wire, that prevented any rise in the bank rate, which remains at 7 per cent.

CROWN PROCTOR CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An incident of an unusual character took place in the District Court of Colombo late yesterday afternoon and which to-day assumed more serious proportions.

As Mr. N. E. Cooke was about to leave the bench yesterday after the day's work, Mr. H. VanCuylenburg applied for a warrant in mesne process to arrest one Seyadu Ali, who it was alleged was about to leave the island without satisfying a debt of some R900, for which Mr. VanCuylenburg's client, J. Govingee, was suing him. The plaintiff, who put in an affidavit to prove the facts, was not himself the creditor, but the creditor's attorney. Mr. Cooke disallowed the application holding that the power of attorney did not give the plaintiff power to apply for warrants in mesne process.

Mr. VanCuylenburg, thereupon, made use of observations which Mr. Cooke resented, and warned him not to repeat. Mr. VanCuylenburg retorted that he would, if necessary, repeat his words a dozen times if they would, have any effect.

Mr. Cooke was highly incensed and bade Mr. Van Cuylenburg "think over" his language.

The Judge's record after the order disallowing the warrant was made, reads as follows:—

Mr. VanCuylenburg makes the following statements, addressing the Court:—

"You are throwing obstacles in the way of the administration of justice and preventing me from arresting a man who is running away. You are not refusing this order because you think it ought to be rejected."

"Mr. VanCuylenburg is informed that he had better think over the statements he has just made, and that I will listen to anything he may have to say to-morrow on the subject.

This morning Mr. Cooke, who does not preside at the main District Court on Thursdays—the heaviest day of the week, Mr. F. R. Dias dealing with the many rolls on that day—himself mounted the bench and called on Mr VanCuylenburg to show cause why he should not be dealth with four contempt of Court.

Here again we quote from the Judge's record:—

"Mr. VanCuylenburg is present. He is asked whether he has any cause to show why he should not be punished as for contempt of court in using the words he did yesterday. The words are read out to him. He states that he is not prepared to show cause to-day as he had no notice these proceedings would be taken to-day. Mr. VanCuylenburg takes notice now for to-morrow. This matter will stand over for to-morrow.

The Court was crowded this morning when it was known that the incident of yesterday had been treated as worthy of "punishment," and the defence of the proctor concerned is awaited with interest.—"Times of Ceylon," Jan. 10.

To the Deaf.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

OFFICIALS AND NATIVES.

A REVENUE OFFICER'S HOMILY.

The following instructions for the guidance of Executive officers in their attitude towards an intercourse with natives has been issued as a Revenue Circular by Mr. P. Nolan, of the Bengal Board of Revenue —

MANNER LOWARDS THE NATIVES.

The first and one of the most important points is the manner of European superiors towards the natives. It would be quite out of place to speak of the necessity of kindness and of an absence of all violence; this must be a matter of course; there is much more required than that conciliation which is duty but which when it appears as such, loses half its effect. It must, to make an impression, be a habit of the mind grounded on a favourable consideration of the qualities and merits of those to whom it extends and this impression, I am satisfied, every person will have, who, after obtaining a thorough knowledge of the real character of those with whom he has intercourse, shall judge them, without prejudice or self-conceit by standard which is suited to their belief, their usages, their habits, their occupations, their rank in life, the ideas they have imbibed from infancy, and the stage of civilization to which the community, as a whole, are advanced. If he does so, with that knowledge and that temper of mind which are essential to render him competent to form an opinion, he will find enough of virtue, enough of docility and disposition to improvement, enough of regard and observance of all the best and most sacred ties of society, to create an esteem for individuals, and an interest in the community, which when grounded on a sincere conviction of its being deserved, will render his kindness natural. All human beings, down to the lowest links of the chain, inclusive of children, are quick in tracing the source of the manners of others, and above all of their superiors—when that is regulated by the head, not the heart; when it proceeds from reason, not from feeling, it cannot please; for it has in it, if at all artificial a show of design which repels, as it generates suspicion. When this manner takes another shape, when kindness and consideration appear as acts of condescension, it must be felt as offensive. Men may dread, but can never love or regard those who are continually humiliating them by the parade of superiority.

2.—A friendly and conciliatory demeanour towards the people should particularly be studied. The public officer, who comes amongst them not only as possessed of higher moral principle and of superior education and intelligence, but also as their friend, sympathizing with them in their misfortunes and studious of their best interest, will always find them meet him with gratitude and ready obedience.

3.—Frequent and unreserved intercourse with all classes of the community is most necessary for the efficient performance of a Collector's duties.

INTERCOURSE.

4.—The intercourse to be maintained with the natives is of two kinds—private and official.

PRIVATE INTERCOURSE.

5.—The first should extend as much as possible to all ranks and classes, and be as familiar, as kind and as frequent as the difference of habits and pursuit will admit.

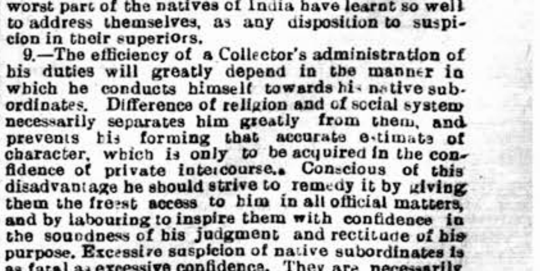
6.—There is a veil between the natives of India and their European superiors which leaves the latter ignorant in an extraordinary degree, of the real character of the former. He can only judge his own domestics by what he sees of their conduct in his presence, of the manner in which they perform their other duties in life he is, if not ignorant but imperfectly informed; so many minute obstacles grounded upon caste, usages and religion oppose an approach to closer acquaintance, that it can never be generally attained; but in private intercourse much may be learnt that will faciliate the performance of public duty, and give that knowledge of the usages and feelings of the various classes of the natives, which will enable its possessors to touch every chord with effect. In an unceremonious interchange of visits with the most respectable, and in seeking the society of the most learned, the European public officer will not only gain much information, but impart complete confidence and lay the grounds of that personal attachment which will ever be found of the greatest aid to his public labours. He will also obtain by such habits of private intercourse the means of elevating those he esteems by marks of notice and regard; but in pursuing this cause he must beware, lest he lose his object by falling into the weaknesses or indulgences of the person with whom he thus associates. It is in the performance of this part of his duty, when all the pride of station is laid aside, that he must most carefully guard that real superiority, which he derives from better knowledge and truer principles of morality and religion for it is from the impression made by the possession, without the ostentation, of those higher qualities that he must expect the benefit above described as likely to result from a familiar and private intercourse with the natives under his direction and control.

OFFICIAL INTERCOURSE.

7.—In all official intercourse with the natives, one of the first points of importance is that these, whatever be their rank, class, or business, should have complete, and easy access to personal communication with their European superior. Though native servants must be employed and trusted, and though it is quite essential to behave to all with kindness, and to raise the higher classes of them by a treatment which combines consideration and respect, yet they can never without hazard be used as exclusive mediums of communication; their real or supposed influence will under whatever circumstances they are allowed frequent approach to an European officer in the exercise of authority give them opportunities of abusing his confidence if they desire it; and as our servants, who are seldom selected from the higher classes, cannot be supposed to have even the same motives with those of native rulers for good conduct, much less the same title to regard, men under power will have, in aggravation of the feeling arising out of subjection to foreign rule, that of being to certain a extent at the mercy of persons of their own nation whom they neither trust nor respect. There is no remedy for such an evil, except being completely easy of access; but this, however much the superior may desire it, is not to be established without difficulty and perseverance. It affects the interest and consequence of every man in his employ, from the highest to the lowest; but in proportion to their efforts to counteract it, so must his be to carry this important point on which more than all others, the integrity of his personal administration and the good of the country depend. No native servant, high or low must be allowed the privilege of either introducing or stopping an applicant or a complainant, all such must come with confidence to the European superior, or to such assistant as he may specifically direct to receive or hear them. It requires much temper and patience, constant activity, and no slight sacrifice of personal comfort to maintain an intercourse with the natives upon this tooting.

8.—A public officer placed in your situation must always be vigilant and watchful: but no part of his duty requires such care and wisdom in its performance. He cannot rest in blind confidence, nor refuse attention to obvious and well authenticated facts; but he must be slow in giving his ear, or in admitting to private and confidential intercourse secret agents and informers lest these make an impression (which will be their object) upon his mind, for there is no failing of human nature to which the worst part of the natives of India have learnt so well to address themselves, as any disposition to suspicion in their superiors.

9.—The efficiency of a Collector's administration of his duties will greatly depend in the manner in which he conducts himself towards his native subordinates. Difference of religion and of social system necessarily separates him greatly from them, and prevents his forming that accurate estimate of character, which is only to be acquired in the confidence of private intercourse. Conscious of this disadvantage he should strive to remedy it by giving them the freest access to him in all official matters, and by labouring to inspire them with confidence in the soundness of his judgment and rectitude of his purpose. Excessive suspicion of native subordinates is as fatal as excessive confidence. They are necessarily the executioners of his orders, they must be in a great measure the exponents of his will, and should be to some degree his confidential advisers in cases of difficulty. A person who is extremely suspicious of advice tendered to him may be as much shackled in his power of independent action as the man who weakly assents to whatever is proposed. The safest plan is to consult those who are best able to give advice and to weigh their expressed opinions impartially and dispassionately.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WRITERS AND READERS.

CANON KNOX-LITTLE, who has just returned from South Africa, is contributing a volume to that growing literature of the Anglican Church, communion manuals. They contain the communion service, and original matter bearing upon it, in the way of counsel and instruction. Canon Knox-Little's book is to be published by Messrs. Skeifington in time for Lent, which falls early in the year.

A six penny edition of Robbert Louis Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights" is about to be published by Messrs. Chatto. This book which is one of Stevenson's first flight, appeared in the year 1882. It had run as a serial in a weekly paper without attracting wide attention. Nor did it make much stir in book form. It went slowly at first, but gathered motion as Stevenson gathered fame. Now it enjoys a good steady sale.

Stevenson, it may be worth noting, retained most of his copyrights, but not all of them. "The new Arabian Nights" and "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," which appeared a little later, have been the property of the publishers from the first. Stevenson published with several houses, which were all, therefore, interested in the collected Edinburgh Edition. It is understood that his step-son, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, as the representative of the family, now controls his literary property.

Who originated that familiar phrase, "The man in the street"? Was it Mr. John Morley? The account of the "Fortnightly," which appears in this month's issue, shows that he used it as far back as October 1882. It appears in his valedictory as editor of the "Fortnightly." "They have," he said of it and like reviews, "brought abstract discussion from the library down to the parlour, and from the serious student down to the first man in the street." The point has its interest.

M. Filon has promptly got to work on the French translation that he is to make of Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon." He will taste of the toil which the world has to undergo through having various languages. There are many quotations in the book from French authorities, these, of course, being given in English by Lord Rosebery. It would be a simple matter for M. Filon to render them back into French. That, however, would not be the original French, so M. Filon is trying to hunt the quotations down in each case.

We hear that Mr. John A. Steuart is giving up the editorship of the "Publisher's Circular," a position he has held for ten years. He found it a fortnightly but it soon advanced into a bright weekly, welcomed by every good book man. With excellent service to literary journalism, Mr. Steuart has combined his other work as one of our well-known novelists. For that larger calling he will now have more leisure, and indeed, he has just finished a new story. It is named "The Eternal Quest," an attactive title, and will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson in February.

There is much curiosity to know whether John Oliver Hobbes will undertake the long-delayed life of Beaconsfield. Not every gifted author is given such an opportunity or authorship; but, on the other hand, the task would be long and laborious. It is that thought, no doubt, which forces itself upon Mrs. Craigie's mind, even when the subject is "Dizzy," who gleams so brilliantly in two of her novels. Meanwhile, she has another story in hand, and it must first be finished. By that time we shall know if she is to compose a biography which will be so much English history.

Two more volumes will complete Mr. Murray's definitive edition of George Barrow's writings. These are his "Wild Wales" and his "Gypsies in Spain," both interesting books. The first, which is almost ready, will have a series of drawings by Mr. A. S. Hartrick. Was there any tongue that Borrow could not speak? He knew Welsh, and rambled up and down Wales gossiping with the Welsh people. An Englishman who talked their language like a native was, in those days, something of a wonder to the peasants. Of them, of the country, in fine of all that came under his notice, Borrow wrote in "Wild Wales."

Mrs. Ady, who continues to be best known as Julia Cartwright, has written a popular volume on the painters of Florence. It is meant for travellers in Italy, and for students of Italian art who may have to remain at home. Mrs. Ady tells, in short compass, yet adequately, of the great Florentine painters from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. Brevity is the easier, because with the painter his work is his biography. The book, in which Mrs. Ady returns to a subject on which she is a recognised authority, will have pictures. Mr. Murray announces it for publication within the next few weeks.

The publishers and booksellers of America, contrary to the experience of their brethren here, have had a very good autumn season. In fact, the book trade is said never to have been brisker in America than it has been during the past three months. "We are very prosperous, an American now in London remarked the other day, and so the people have had plenty of money with which to buy books." He was asked how the book trade escaped hurt from the Presidential election. "Well, he answered, we all know that an election does affect the sale of books—generally speaking. But, you see, there was never any doubt that McKinley would be elected. Thus, the unrest which kills books never came into operation."

It is interesting to learn through the London branch of the firm of Hachette that the autumn publishing season in France has been very active. There was a great demand on French printers and bookbinders, the result in some measure, perhaps, of the Exhibition. Accordingly, a number of important books were not got out until December was drawing on, and that circumstance has hurt their sales. Does the demand by England for French literature grow year by year, or is it a fairly steady thing? The answer, it appears, is to the latter effect: the market here for French literature has limits. Once the supply to America went via London; but America now buys direct from Paris, and buys largely.

It is difficult to suppose that a history of political parties in the United States will be light reading. On the other hand, it must contain a vast deal of information often necessary for reference purposes. Such a book is being published here by Messrs. Putnam, from the pen of Mr. James H. Hopkins, an American historian and economist. It is an account of American political parties since the foundation of the Government, together with a consideration of the conditions attending their formation and development. Necessarily, the personal element is brought into the work by great figures like Lincoln or Grant. There is an appendix which, among other things, contains a copy of every "plantform" from the rise of American party to the present day.

"We are glad," the "Book-man" says, "to hear much better accounts of Mr. S. R. Crockett's health." He has been travelling in Spain and Italy.—A periodical devoted entirely to original poetry—the idea seems to be new and daring. "The Thrush," as the title is, will begin to sing with the new year.—Two volumes will shortly be added to Mr. Dent's Haddon Hall Library. One is on cricket and golf, by Mr. R. H. Lyttelton; the other on "Bird-Watching," by Mr. Edmund Selous.—Professor Caldecott, of King's College, has added a chapter to his book "English Colonisation and Empire," so bringing it up to date. The new edition will appear at once.—"Sermons on Faith and Doctrine," by the late Dr. Jowett, and "Atonement and Personality," by Dr. Moberley, are two works which Mr. Murray will shortly publish. In the immediate future the "Cornhill", will contain serial stories from the pens of Anthony Hope, Henry Seton Merriman, and Mr. A. E. W. Mason.

The remarkable discovery is reported, by Herr Ludwig Rosenthal antiquary and bookseller of Munich, of Rabelais's original fifth book. James Payn used to poke fun at the jubilation over finds of Aristotelian and other Greek manuscripts expressed by journalists who, he suspected, had not exhausted the delights of Aristotle's already extant works. And a less genial critic, M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, has sneered at what he calls the mania for the inedited, maliciously pointing out that some at least of these "discoveries," over which literary society worked itself into a fashionable excitement, might have been found printed already in volumes left undisturbed on their shelves in the national libraries. But though no doubt there are other journalists besides Dr. Parker to whom their Rabelais is not as familiar as their Bible, Rabelais is undoubtedly a different pair of shoes from Aristotle or even Herondas. And even the superficial student of literature is aware of the amount of ink spilt over the question of the comparative authenticity of the current text of the fifth book, published nearly a dozen years after Rabelais's death. The edition of an original text now said to be discovered is described as a duodecimo of 1549, printed probably at Lyons, and has apparently been submitted to librarians, so that I suppose the possibility of forgery has been considered and rejected.

Mr. Clement Shorter does not fancy Mr. William Archer's proposal to suppplement Westminster Abbey with an elective Pantheon, in which the arrangements for literary immortality shall be put on a business footing with a chairman and secretary. In some sympathetic reflections he urges how more fitly the poet may rest, and passionate pilgrims may seek his peace, amid the scenes naturally associated with his genius—Wordsworth at Grasmere, Scott at Dryburgh, Lamb at Edmonton. It is at least certain that Mr. Archer's elective Pantheon would not easily attain to the immemorial authority and majestic associations of the Abbey. "Victory or the Abbey"—it was a conceivable cry on a warrior's lips in the crisis of an heroic fate. But you cannot readily imagine the poet crying, in a paroxysm of inspiration, "The laurel or the Pantheon!"

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

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to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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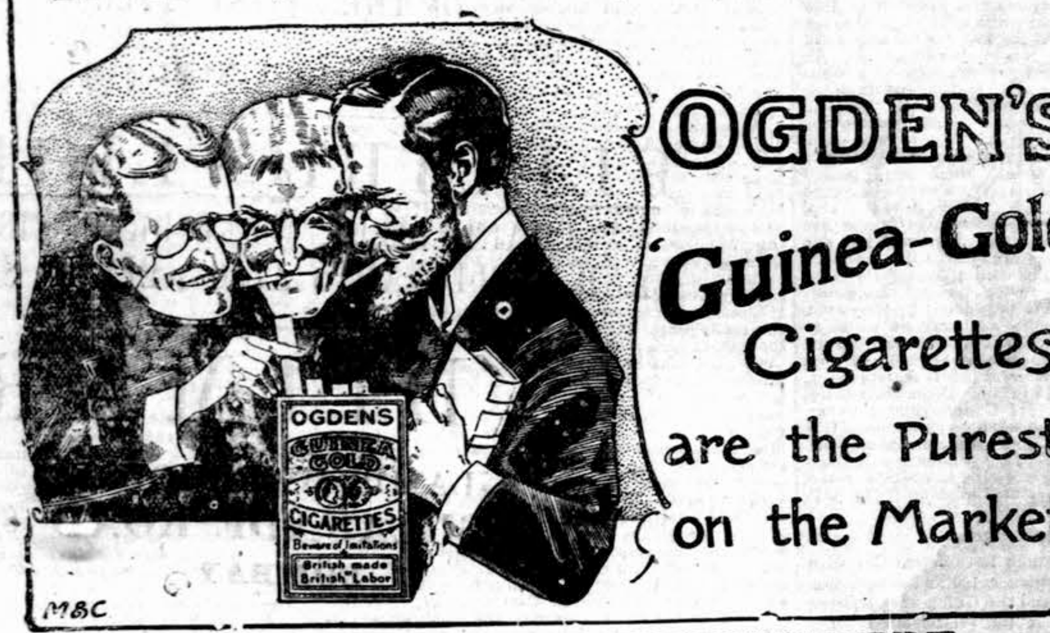

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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
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CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
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In Bottles 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 EACH
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FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
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CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
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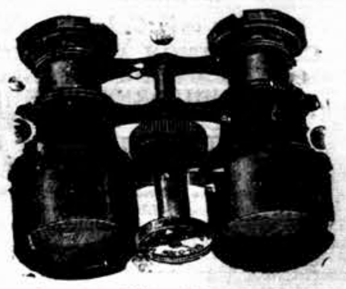

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/16 inches by 2¼ inches.

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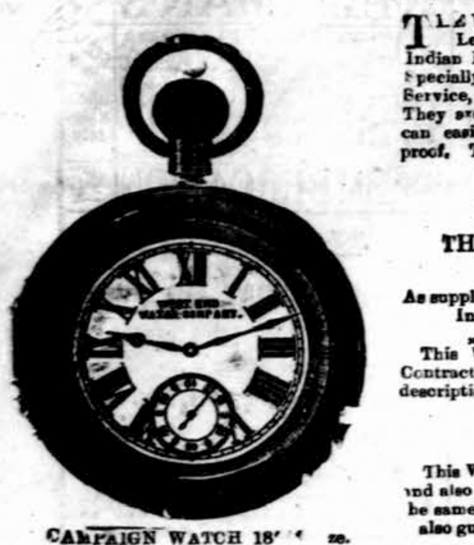

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As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

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OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

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If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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CARLTON RICHᴰ MATHEWS & Coˢ CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchant, London,

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in [illegible] Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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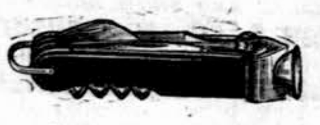
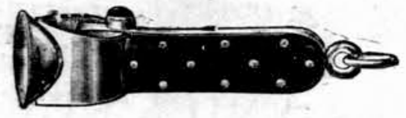
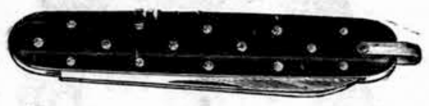


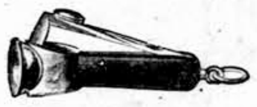
Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.



Turquoise S Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.



Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.



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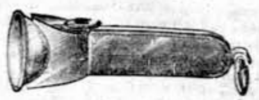

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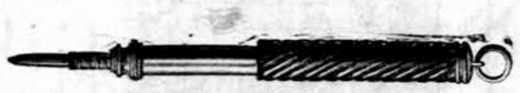

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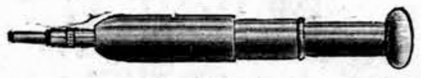
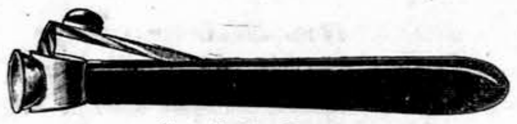


Pencil, Rs. 8-8.



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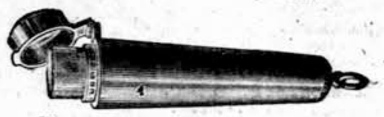

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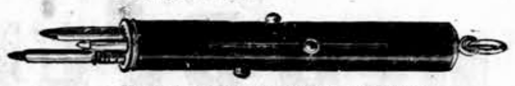
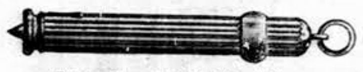


Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.



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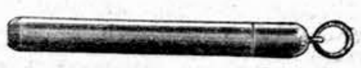
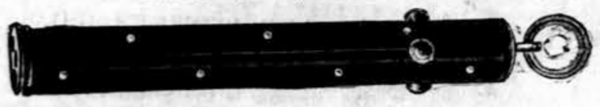
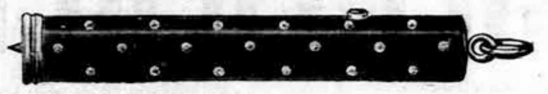


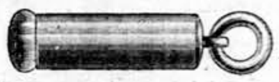
Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.



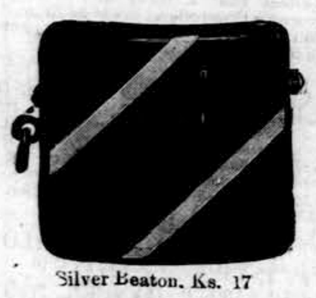
Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



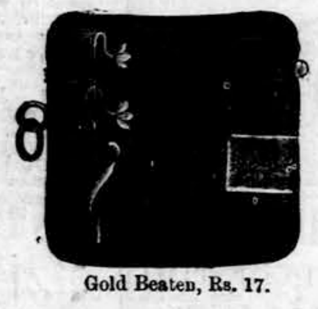
Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.



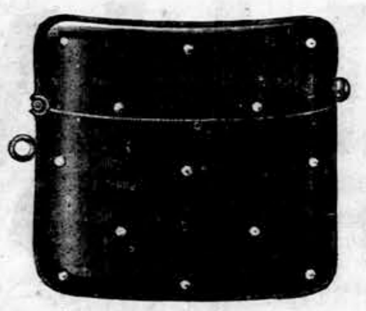
Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.



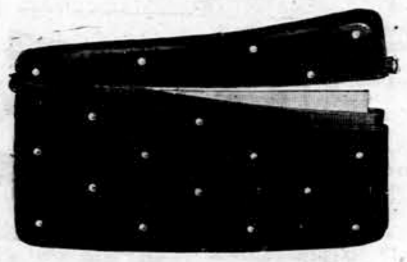
Silver Beaten, Rs. 17



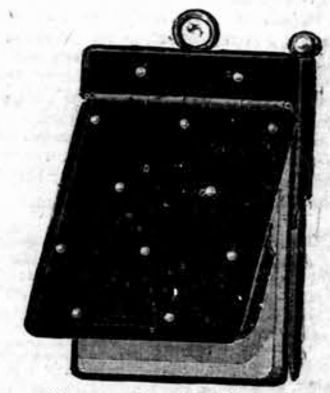
Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.



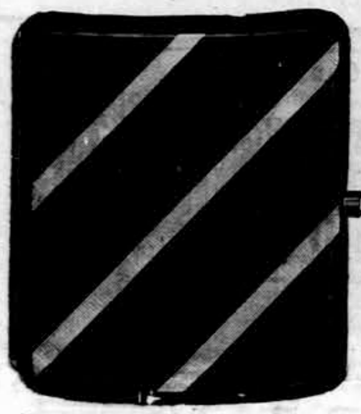
Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.



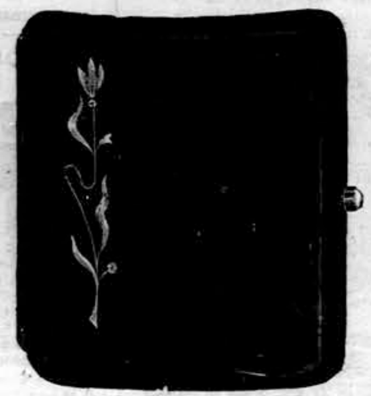
Gents' Case, Card Turquoise S Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8.



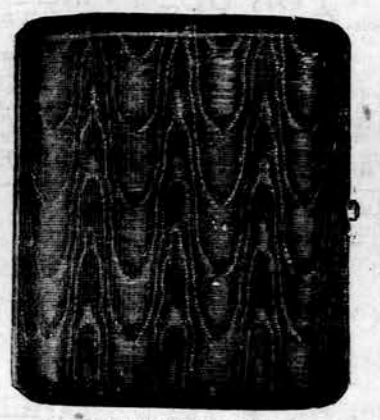
Memorandum Cas Turquoise Set, Rs. 20.



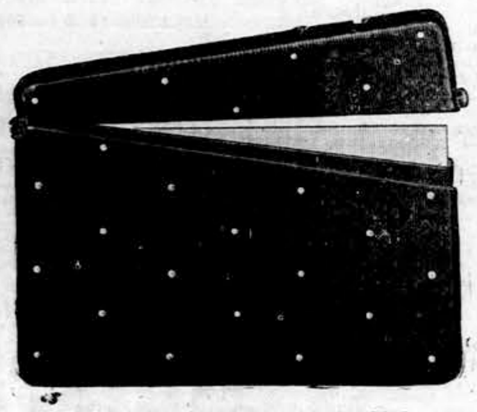
Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.



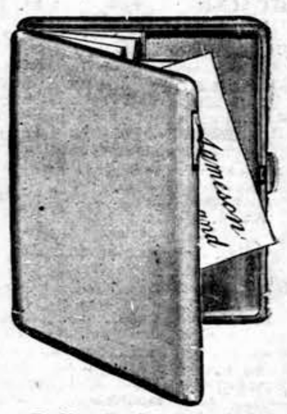
Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.



Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.



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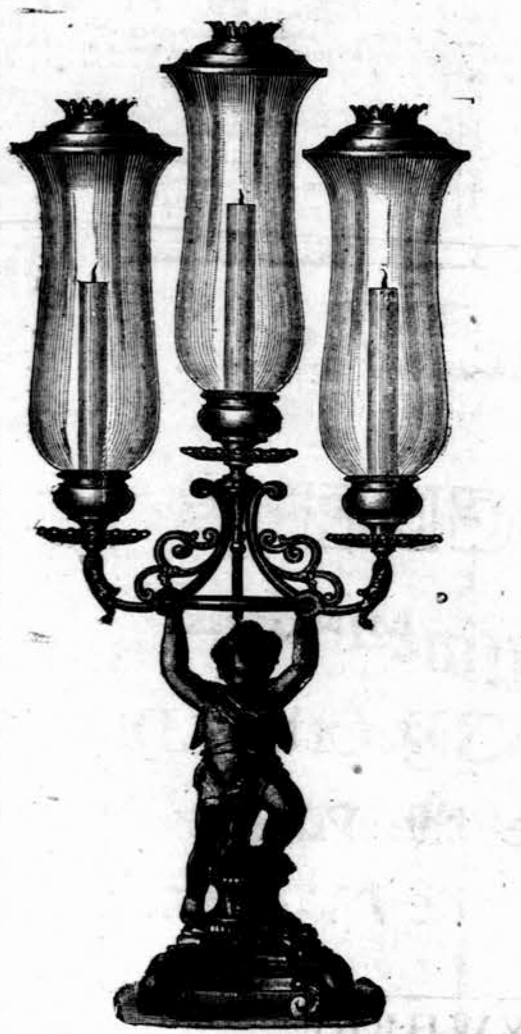

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